19 MAR 1927

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR [illegible] CHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

VOL XV NO. 67 — BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 19 1927 — ONE ANNA

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.
SPECIAL NAOROZ FESTIVE DRAMA!
It's a howl! It is to laugh! It is just one continuous Roll of Laughter!
REGINALD DENNY
IN
"TAKE IT FROM ME!"
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL SUPER COMEDY + + + DRAMA IN 7 PARTS.
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.
See the lovely Sales Ladies in their bewitching bathing costumes—The
GLORIOUS BATHING BEAUTIES—
THE MILLION DOLLAR FASHION SHOW!
The Wonderful automaton Window-Dummies.
THE FUNNIEST FARCE EVER SCREENED.
FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT :— 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.
THE TANG OF THE SEA—THRILLING RESCUES FROM THE POUNDING SERF?
"WOMEN WHO GIVE"
8 PARTS - - - - - - - - - - TO-NIGHT, THIS WEEK.
A Drama of Tense, Dramatic Scenes and Thrilling Ship-wrecks, featuring an all-Star cast including the lovely
BARBARA BEDFORD—RENEE ADOREE—FRANK KEENAN
The light on the Cape warned of danger from storm-bound coast. What light could warn of the danger in Storm-bound hearts?
THE STORY OF A WOMAN WHO GAVE—WITHOUT THOUGHT OF PRICE!
Out of the house he ordered her lover—but he could not order him out of her heart!
FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY :—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Mar.	RAZMAK ‡		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10 940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MARGOLA ‡ ..	16 504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th Mar	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARDHA —	8,258
12th May	DUMALA —	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Mar.	KIDDERPORE	For China & Japan
21st ,,	TASMANIA-MARU, ..	For Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
18thMar.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	VITA —	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
23rd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Afrika

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*
PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6
Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO :—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000
An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.
The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernote :—
AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds abou Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS : ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE : 25831.
REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK
The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.
The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.
Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.
The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Sea Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Just 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced and competent VAIDYA on a remuneration of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply to the AYURVEDIC PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LD., Lahore.
A 28302

WANTED—Qualified MANAGER for Dairy and Cattle Farm. State fully practical experience and salary required. JIVADAYA KHATA, Ghatkopar.
A R132

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for a Hospital in Central India. Pay up to Rs. 400. Apply with copies of testimonials to Post Box No. 1940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28294

[redacted]D—THREE NUMBERTAKERS, TRAINCLERKS, four PARCEL for Railway and 7 CLERKS for artments. Apply with two annas stamp to MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, DELHI.
A R114

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A qualified person experienced in Municipal Work for the Chief Officer's post on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 plus Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 P. M. Candidates should apply before the 20th April, 1927, stating age, caste, with testimonials and previous experience. S. M. HAGRE, President, Barsi City Municipality. Municipal Office, Barsi. 13th March, 1927.
A 28284

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET:—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bastion Road, Fort. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Mussjid, Telephone No. 22532.
C R82

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

INDIA 1925-26, 1-14-0, Tannan Banking Law, 7-0 0. C. Himatlal, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
L

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR? Read PRIMER ON JOURNALISM Rs. 1-8-0:—CHELLIAH, Srirangam.
L R123

MYSTERY OF MARRIAGE, Manhood, How to Love, Price each 2-8-0, list free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R122

JUST OUT—"A HANDBOOK OF COMPANY LAW" by R. H. Pandia. Barat-Law. An exhaustive and comprehensive commentary on the Indian Companies Act. Indispensable for examination. Price Rs. 1-12. Available at all leading book-sellers.
L R130

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA.—Lies within easy reach of Bombay and Poona; is first of its kind to completely cure 20 per cent. cases more than in the preceding year; is at once a treat to the eye and comfort, relief and hope to those that suffer. For particulars, admission forms, etc., please write to the Hon. Secretary, Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Karla, Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Bombay, No. 4.
28139

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

AN ELECTRICAL and MECHNICAL ENGINEER is required for the above Hospital. The duties attached to the post are caried and include the maintenance and repairs of the Electrical installation and Mechanical Works, in the Hospital and the associated Medical College.

The pay of the post is Rs. 120-10-150 p.m. Free unfurnished quarters will be provided.

Applications, stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th March 1927.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
28298

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN JUBBULPORE AND KATNI.

ON and from 1st April, 1927, "A" and "C" shuttle trains will run to the following revised timings, stopping only at Sihora Road:—

		"A" Shuttle H.M.	"C" Shuttle H.M.
Jubbulpore	dep.	10 20	18 00
Sihora Road	dep.	11 00	18 42
Katni	arr.	11 55	19 55

From the same date the timings of 406 Up Passenger will be slightly adjusted as shown below:—

		H.M.
Gozalpur	dep.	18 25*
Deori	dep.	18 50
Jubbulpore	arr.	19 20

*as at present.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th March, 1927.
28295

NOTICE

4-1|2 KHANDIES or 2520 lbs. of SANDALWOOD BILLETS will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at Honavar (Kanara District) on the 24th March, 1927, at 9 a.m.

M. S. TUGGERSE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Coast Division.

Honavar, 10th March, 1927.
28286

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, Rohtak (Punjab) desires to have Electric Lighting started within its limits. Persons or firms who are in a position to undertake this work and who can invest their capital in this undertaking are requested to correspond with the undersigned.

PRESIDENT,
Rohtak (Punjab).
Municipal Committee.
28011

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS AT DHOND FOR THE NEW HOUSING SCHEME IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED MOVE OF SOUTH EAST DIVISION TO DHOND.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders up to noon (S.T.) on MONDAY, 11th April, 1927, for the manufacture and supply of Bricks within Railway land alongside the Banks of the Bhima River at Dhond.

2. The approximate quantity of Bricks required (suitable for building staff quarters and offices) will be between 180 and 200 lakhs of bricks, and the housing scheme will, it is anticipated, extend over 3 years ending 31st March 1930.

3. Tenders should be only for the specific purpose of supplying table-made bricks (1st and 2nd class) made with efficient brick-making plant, and burnt in Bull's improved brick kilns at Dhond. The brick plant and kilns are to be established by the successful tender to a design and capacity approved by the District Engineer.

4. Quotations for supplying the bricks should state:—

(a) Price per 1000, 1st class, at kilns (Dhond Brick field).
(b) Price per 1000, 2nd class, at kilns (Dhond brick field).
(c) Price per 1000, 1st class delivered at site of works (Dhond).
(d) Price per 1000, 2nd class delivered at site of works (Dhond).
(e) Date of turning out first approved supply.
(f) Minimum quantity of approved bricks per mensem.
(g) Percentage of first and second class bricks guaranteed per firing.

5. Railway ashes and Railway water may be made available at Dhond. Tenderers should state:—

(a) Price per 1000 C. ft. of Rly. ashes (in Loco yard at Dhond).
(b) Price per 1000 gallons of water (laid to brickfield by the Railway).

They are prepared to pay for the above facilities if the Railway concede the use of these items.

6. Sample hand-made bricks as under should be distinctly labelled with the name of the tenderer and composition of the mixture which is used, and should be lodged in the District Engineer's office at Manmad on or before Monday the 4th April, 1927.

(a) Six bricks each 9" x4¼" x2 ¾" hand-made, well-burnt, sound well-shaped, with edges straight and clear cut, free from virtrification or under-burning and uniform in colour and texture.
(b) The bricks should not absorb more than 10 per cent. of their weight of water after immersion for 12 hours.
(c) The sample bricks should be made from clay taken from the Railway brick-field land by the tenderer under the direction and with the permission of the Resident Engineer, Construction, Dhond.

7. A sum of Rupees five hundred in Cash or Currency Notes as earnest money should accompany the Tender, on which no interest will be allowed and without which no Tender will be considered; and unsuccessful tenderers will be reimbursed their earnest money within one week of the final acceptance of successful tender or tenders.

8. Any further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

9. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any tender.

10. The tender or tenders tentatively accepted by the undersigned will be subject to ratification by the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

A. A. McINERNY,
District Engineer,
"Construction"
G.I.P. Railway, Manmad.

Manmad, 16-3-1927.
28296

NOTICE

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER of the Poona Engineering College for the post of a Sub-overseer in this Municipality on Rs. 75—5—100, plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance p.m. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience together with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st March 1927. Only Gujarati-knowing candidates need apply.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, Dated, 15th March, 1927.
28301

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the dismantling of 2 temporary office buildings, situated on the North West corner of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, General Offices at Churchgate Station. The materials in the Buildings will become the property of the successful tenderer and he will be required to remove the same forthwith from Railway premises and to leave the site in a perfectly clean and orderly condition.

Sealed tenders should be sent to the Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay Division, Bombay, before 2 p.m. on 31st March, 1927.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
28300

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

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BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Montgomery	
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

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Manager.

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Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
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Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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FROM TO-DAY! EXCELLENT TOPICAL PRODUCTION!! DURING THIS WEEK!!!

KRISHNA FILM'S SUPER--SOCIAL PRODUCTION

KESHAV KANTH B. A. OR

"CHASTITY vs. UNCHASTITY" WHO WON?

Highly spoken of Prominent citizens of Bombay, as one of the best Social Pictures, ever produced in Bombay.

In which Prominent Actors as Messrs NANDRAM, NIYAM and Chief Stars Miss EKBAL & others take part. To be Screened at Bombay's Premier Picture House

DUBASH THEATRE NEW CHARNI ROAD

KRISHNA CINEMA

TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

EXTRA SHOWS AT 3-30 on SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS.

Coming Shortly: "MASCISTE IN HELL"

Commencing SATURDAY 19th

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Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

HINDUSTAN FILM Co.'s Brand New Social Comic Picture

UNCLE OUTWITTED

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

Old Uncle wishing to marry a girl of 14 years and how he was outwitted by his own M. A. nephew through a dramatic actor.

Scenes full of Laughs & Sensation!

TIME AS USUAL.

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The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

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of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—

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EVERY DAY AT 6 P.M. FOR CHILDREN.

NIGHT 9-30 p.m.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS.

Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 4, Family Circle Rs. 2-10, Pit Rs. 2 and Gallery Re. 1. Plus Tax.

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 1 p.m. From 3-30 p.m. at Theatre.

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SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY

At 3-30, 6-15, and 9-45 p.m.

"IF WINTER COMES"

featuring PERCY MARMONT.

A page from life that will live for ever.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY

At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

JACKIE COOGAN

IN

"CIRCUS DAYS"

The Juvenile Star in his best role.

EDWARD THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"THE ADVENTURE OF ONE NIGHT"

featuring HARRY PEEL.

Thrills, Sensation, Adventures Galore.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SUNDAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.

The Voice FROM THE Minaret

Featuring NORMA TALMADGE.

What is a Vow to God or Man when the desert calls to love!

DOUBLE ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

Commencing Saturday 19th.

Hindoostan Film Co.'s Brand New Comic Picture

UNCLE OUTWITTED

Every inch Comic and

Mr. and Mrs. HALTERS CYCLE FEATS

Attractive— Comic —Acrobatic.

SENSATIONAL CYCLE FEATS

worth Admiring— DON'T FAIL

Sat., Sunday, Monday Begins at 3-30 P.M. Daily Begins at 5 P. M.

NOTE:—No Cycle Feats in First Show.

NOVELTY CINEMA

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

In your page—in Diary Make Note

SATURDAY, 26th MARCH

BEGINS

Saurashtra Film Ltd.'s

DOUBLE PROGRAMME

A SENSATIONAL DETECTIVE DRAMA

CULTURED CRIMINAL

Two Reels of Indian Comic:

ARTIST LOVER

A Comedy full of laughs

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Note—Don t fail this Programme.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

DAILY AT 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30

Saturday and Sunday Matinees at 3-30

Second Week Episodes 5, 6, & 7.

"OFFICER 444"

Featuring

BEN WILSON and NEVA GERBER

A Serial with Thrills! Stunts! and Romance!

A dramatic Glorification of the American Policeman.

Don't Avoid This Powerful Future

ALSO

Pathe's Our Gang Comedy

"FIRE FIGHTERS."

AT THE

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD,

SATURDAY the 19th at 8-30 P.M.

CHOUDAWERATNA

SUNDAY the 20th and MONDAY the 21st at 3 P.M.

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BY

BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI

Manager—B. L. PETHE.

TO-NIGHT & EVERY NIGHT

DURING THE WEEK

THE GREAT SOCIAL FILM

A FLIRTING WIFE

In 8 Spectacular Lovely Reels.

Remember!

YOU WILL PROFIT

By Showing the

FLIRTING WIFE

To Your Wife, Sister, Daughter, Brother & Son!

AT THE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

READ

WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Sav. The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief M. J. Thunderfoo
Encarnio Marquez
Pat. Mazenigin
Tommy Pedro
Ewell Peterson.

Jno. Common
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

---

7 REELS

FELIX FANS THE FLAMES — PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.

SPECIAL MATINEE MARCH 21st AT 4 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

SPECIAL JAMSHEDI NAOROZ FESTIVE PROGRAMME

A MAURICE TOURNEUR PRODUCTION.

TO-NIGHT "WHILE PARIS SLEEPS" THIS WEEK

5 parts—a story of a great love and its greater sacrifice, featuring the popular

LON CHANEY the famous hunchback of the Notre Dame fame.

THIS IS AN ENTIRELY NEW FILM—NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY—

Please do NOT think this to be a repeated film on account of an almost similar name—

The Programme includes a two-reel roaring Comedy

"DANDY THE HEIR"

Also the Felix Cat Cartoon and Madan Theatres Weekly Review.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

Imperial Film Company's Production

SOUL OF A SNAKE

Featuring Miss JILLOO.

DON'T MISS

TO SEE THIS SOCIAL PICTURE

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

EXTRA SHOW On Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holidays at 3-30 P. M.

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BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc

By order of the concerned:—

A lot of household furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, dining tables, bedsteads, typewriter, cycle, electric heater and kettle, meatsafes, commodes, one large iron safe with stand by "Nagur" etc., etc.

1 case Dyed Cambric (40 pieces).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 "Coventry Eagle" motor cycle 3-1|2 H.P. in good condition.
1 Landaulette by Windower.
1 Victoria.
1 very elegant Victoria, nearly new with a handsome powerful bay Australian cob and harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—

6 Wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF BUFFALOES, COWS, AND CALVES, ETC., ETC.

Under the directions of the Commissioner High Court, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Stable of Haji Aba Miya Haji Suleman at Arthur Road, Tardeo in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree dated the 13th December, 1926, and order dated the 3rd February 1927 made in Suit No. 49 of 1924. (Mahomed Chund Balol v|s Malbari Hassan Moosa Chaiwalla and others.)

72 Buffaloes, 2 Cows, 9 Calves, brass handas, feeding pots, wooden tubs, cart etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO.

TELEPHONE NO. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES DHULIA KHANDESH COTTON.

By order of Mr. Ramgopal Jaganath and on account and at risk of Mr. Jitmal Hajarimal, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers will TO-DAY (SATURDAY), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sewri, Godown No. [illegible] of Sir Kundildas Putdar Cotton Depot.

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A-1 TAILORING

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MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
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PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

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Girgaum Back Road.

FOREST GRIEVANCES.

INTERPELLATIONS

The following questions among others were asked and replied to in the Bombay Council on Thursday:—

Mr. M. G. Bhosle (West Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Forest Grievances Inquiry Committee appointed by Government according to a Resolution of the Council has submitted its report to Government; (b) if so, when it will be published and made available to the Honourable Members of the House and the general public; (c) whether they have taken any action upon the Report?

The Honourable Mr. G. B. Pradhan: (a) Yes. (b) and (c) Copies of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee report have been distributed to the Members of the Legislative Council. Copies will be distributed to the editors of the principal news papers in the Presidency and will be available at the Government Book Depot for sale to the public as soon as orders have been passed on the report. The report is under consideration.

SCHOOLS FOR DEAF-MUTES.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona District): Will Government be pleased to state the number of schools for the dumb, deaf and blind people opened in the Bombay Presidency and the amount of money given to them as grants?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: There are six schools for defectives in this Presidency—three for the blind and three for deaf mutes; Rs. 14,302 in 1925-26.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which the Land Revenue Assessment Committee was appointed, (b) the date on which they received the report of the committee; (c) the reasons for the delay in publishing the report; (d) the approximate date when the report is likely to be published; (e) whether they have finished the consideration of the report; (f) the approximate date when they will be in a position to publish their decisions on the recommendations of the Committee?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) The Land Revenue Assessment Committee was appointed in June 1924. (b) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to clause (a) of Question No. 5 by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale. (c) and (d) The report has already been published. (e) and (f) The report is still under consideration.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT AND LEGISLATION THEREON.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee appointed on Mr. Pradhan's resolution: (i) was sumitted to Government; (ii) was printed and published by Government; (iii) will be available to the public; (b) whether they intend to bring in legislation on the proposals made in the report and if so, when?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) The report was submitted to Government on 6th October 1926. It was printed on 29th October 1926 and published for general information on 4th March 1927. (b) The report is still under the consideration of Government.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE SABARMATI.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware of the daily increasing vehicular Motor traffic and passenger traffic over the Ellis bridge at Ahmedabad owing to the development of the suburbs across the "Sabarmati"; (b) whether they are aware of the growing and urgent necessity of relieving the congestion both in the City proper and over the "Ellis Bridge" for the safety of the public; (c) when they propose to construct the proposed overbridge across the "Sabarmati" to the north of the present "Ellis Bridge"?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) It is not possible to supply the information asked for. The cost of construction of such a bridge is being worked out; the problem of financing the work has still to be considered.

SUKKUR BARRAGE: CONCRETE MIXERS

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the cost of the machinery purchased for mixing concrete for the Barrage foundations; (b) what is the estimated quantity to be mixed; (c) what will be the total cost of mixing the same with hand labour?

KUSUMA

Guaranteed cure for Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2-phials.

1. Phial Rs. 2. V. P., Extra.

ANANDAKUTEERAM,
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TESTIMONIAL.

Col. D. Dawes pelly Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., F.H.D., B.M.S., Madras.
Kusuma which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: The information has been called for.

REVISION SETTLEMENTS: PRINCIPLES.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have formed their conclusions on the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider the principles of Revision Settlements; (b) if the answer to (a) is in negative, when are such conclusions likely to be arrived at; (c) whether they intend to amend the Land Revenue Code in accordance with the recommendations of this committee; (d) if so, when do they intend to bring the amending law before the Bombay Legislative Council; (e) whether they have decided not to introduce fresh revision settlements until this amending law is passed; (f) if the answer to (e) is in the negative, what are the special reasons for going on with Revision Settlements under old principles of Revision Settlements which are now in the melting pot?

The Honorable Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a), (b), (c) and (d) The report is still under the consideration of Government; (e) No such decision has been reached. (f) Any legislation that it may be decided to undertake will take considerable time and proposals for revision settlements cannot be put off without involving the Provincial revenues in considerable financial loss.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the total amount of the Famine Relief Fund now in reserve with Government; (b) the amount utilised for famine relief in each district in the Presidency including Sind during each of the last five years; (c) the amount, if any, contributed by the people in each district during each of the five years; (d) what is the anticipated amount of relief needed in each district during the next year?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) The total balance in the Famine Relief Fund is Rs. 1,98,34,625; (b) (c) and (d) The information is being called for.

LLOYD BARRAGE: RECRUITMENT OF STAFF.

Khan Bahadur Haji Imambur Jatoi (Nawabshah District): Will Government be pleased to state why persons from places outside Sind are being employed on the Lloyd Barrage works?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: The appointments on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction are more or less of a technical nature. In accordance with the principle laid down for recruitment of staff, outsiders are taken up only when neither a Sindhi Mahomedan nor a Mahomedan from the Presidency proper nor a Sindhi non-Mahomedan of the required qualifications is available.

PIERS AT URAN AND RATNAGIRI.

Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Jitekar (Southern Division): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether they intend to construct piers at Uran in Kolaba District and Ratnagiri; (b) if so, when they intend to take up the work in hand; (c) the amount they have sanctioned for the construcion of these piers?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) and (b) The question of constructing piers at these places is under consideration. (c) No amount has been sanctioned by Government.

LLOYD BARRAGE: SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Mr. Noor Mahomed (Hyderabad District): Will Government be pleased to state how many days the Superintending Engineers of the Lloyd Barrage who have their headquarters at Karachi remained at Karachi from 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: The three Superintending Engineers remained at Karachi for the following periods during the year in question: Superintending Engineer, Rehri Canal Circle 210 days; Superintending Engineer, Western Circle 201 days; Superintending Engineer, Eastern Nara Circle 167 days.

ELECTION EXPENDITURE.

Mr. M. G. Bhosle (West Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred by them on the last elections to the Bombay Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly; (b) the total amount of money received by Government on account of forfeiture of deposits by candidates for the last election to the Bombay Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) Rs. 1,00,625 approximately up to the 31st December, 1926; (b) Rs. 12,000.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala (Bombay City North): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the total amount spent on the Sukkur Barrage Scheme from the very beginning upto the year ending 31st December, 1926 or the figure available upto the last available date?; (b) what will be the total scheme at the present estimates; (c) whether they have made any fresh inquiries as to the financial soundness of the scheme; (d) whether, in view of the failure of the Back Bay Scheme, they will agree to appoint an independent Committee of inquiry to inquire into and report on the soundness of the scheme and to make necessary suggestions for the prosecution curtailment or modification of the scheme; (e) whether the scheme will result in a profit or a loss?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) The direct expenditure on the scheme upto the end of December 1926 is Rs. 4,61,40,000 in round figures; (b) about Rs. 18,95 lakhs; (c) yes; (d) Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by the appointment of such a committee; (e) The scheme is a productive one.

FORCED FOREST LABOUR IN KANARA.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether their attention has been drawn to paragraph 3 in column 3 under the heading "Sirsi" at page 9 of the "Kanara Leader" of 18th January, 1927; (b) whether it is a fact that forest guards in Mundgod Petha exact labour twice from the ryots in a year, once for clearing demarcation lines, i.e., fire lines, and once for weeding in the tract plantations; (c) whether it is a fact that they are allowed to bring live wood for agricultural implements from the felling coupes only and that this restriction tells upon those who reside at a distance from those coupes; (d) whether it is a fact that the forest guards take advantage of the inconvenience thus caused to them and prevail upon them to work gratis in the forest operations twice, promising them some facilities for taking wood for their agricultural implements from forests near at hand; (e) if the reply to (b), (c) and (d) is in the affirmative, whether they have approved of the action of the Forest Department mentioned above; (f) if the reply to (b), (c) and (d) is in the negative whether it is a fact that forest officers engage local ryots for clearing fire lines and for weeding in the teak plantations in Mundgod Petha; (g) if so, what is the rate of daily wages paid to them and who cheeks the payment; (h) whether there is any practice observed by the forest officers of exacting free labour from the ryots in forest tracts for forest operations or of engaging the local ryots on meagre pay for the said work; (i) if so, whether they approve of such action on their part; if not, what they intended to do in the matter?

The Honourable Mr. G. B. Pradhan: (a) yes; (b) No. All labour is paid for. (c) In the villages in which there is no minor forest the live wood privilege is, by rules, restricted to the coupe to be felled in the following year. In a few cases only does this entail a rather long journey on the part of the villagers, but no complaints have been received; (d) No. Live wood for implements is frequently illicitly removed by ryots from closed or open forest near at hand. They are not likely to be induced by the forest guards to work for it when it is easy for them to get it legally from the notified areas or illicitly elsewhere; (e) Does not arise. (f) Local labour is employed for planting, weeding, etc. Fire line clearing has not been done recently. Early burning done by forest guards, takes place of former fire protection methods; (g) daily wages for men—annas 8—12, women—annas 5—7. Payment is made on the muster roll by Range Forest Officers and Foresters, Payments made by Foresters are checked by the Range Forest Officer. (h) No. (i) Does not arise.

TONGAS IN THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the number of (tongas, i.e.), carriages drawn by horees in the island of Bombay as it stood on the 1st day of January, 1922 and 1927 respectively; (b) how many of them were public and private respectively?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) 5,496 on 1st January 1922 and 3,880 on 1st January, 1927; (b) 2,999 private horse drawn vehicles on 1st January, 1922, 1,661 private horse drawn vehicles on 1st January 1927; 2,497 public horse drawn vehicles on 1st January, 1922, 2,219 public horse drawn vehicles on 1st January, 1927.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS: EXPENDITURE.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals District): Will Government be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by them for the elections for the Provincial Council in each Division of the Presidency?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: The total expenditure on account of the elections including those both for the Bombay Legislative Council and those for the Legislative Assembly up to the 31st December 1926 was 1,00,625 approximately. As, with a view to economy and efficiency, all the printing in connection with the elections for the Legislative Assembly is done along with that for the elections for the Bombay Legislative Council, separate figures of the expenditure on the elections for the Bombay Legislative Council only are not available. The total expenditure on account of elections for the Bombay Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly (exclusive of the cost of printing) in each division of the Presidency up to the 31st December, 1926, was as follows:

Divisions and total expenditure to the end of December, 1926, Bombay (City), Rs. 19(673; Northern Division Rs. 8,586; Central Division Rs. 15,146; Southern Division Rs. 8,707; Sind Rs. 15,069; total Rs. 67,181.

The cost of printing by the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Rs. 32,444-13-1 appoximate cost of printing at the Commissioner in Sind's Press Rs. 1,000.

CHARGE OF BRIBE TAKING.

DY. COLLECTOR IN COURT

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

Babu Kunj Behari Lal, Deputy Collector, has been placed on his trial before the District Magistrate of Ghazipur, on the charge of taking a bribe of Rs. 400 from an accused who was on trial before him.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES CONFERENCE

The Reception Committee of the Indian States Conference has elected the following office-bearers:—Chairman Seth Anandilalji, Ratlam. Vice-Chairman. Pandit Khyaliramji Rajvaidya Swami Ramanandji, Ujjain (Gwalior) Indore, Seth Ramballabh Rambilas, Sambhar. Secretary Babu Shankarlal Varma, Indore and three Joint Secretaries.

It was resolved that the Conference in its present organisation includes C. P., C. I., U. P., Rajputana and the Punjab only.

TWO ROUTE SEASON TICKETS.

EXTRA CHARGE ABOLISHED.

At the 32nd Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on March 3rd, 1927, the following subjects were discussed:—

Kalyan locals:—The Chairman said that the Railway had gone into the matter of overcrowding and the result of a census taken for a week showed that there were some cases of overcrowding on Kalyan trains between Kurla and Victoria Terminus and it was evident that the Kalyan trains were being used by the Thana and Kurla passengers who had already been provided with a quick service of trains. The overcrowding could be stopped by cutting out stops of Kalyan trains at certain stations or by increasing the number of trains for Kalyan, but if the Railway were to cut out stops there would be complaints from the people living in the neighbourhood of the stations affected, while the figures of traffic showed that there was no justification for increasing the number of trains to Kalyan. What the Railway had to do was to prevent passengers using the Kalyan trains when they could use the fast electric trains to Thana and Kurla.

TWO ROUTE PASSES.

The Chairman said that two-route season tickets were being issued by which the public had the right to travel to Kurla, Thana or Kalyan via the Main Line or Harbour Branch on payment of a small additional sum. The railway had now come to the conclusion that many people could not afford this extra sum, and so they were tied to travel by the direct route and these passengers became concentrated on the Kalyan or other fast trains. The railway had therefore decided to abolish the extra charge and make all season tickets up to Kalyan available by either the Harbour Branch or by the direct line. It was expected that the effect would be that Thana and Kurla passengers, having the option of travelling by either of the two routes, would spread themselves out and thereby reduce the overcrowding which now takes place in the Kalyan locals.

In regard to the Kalyan service itself, there were 29 trains each way between Kalyan and Bombay in the day, which meant one train every hour, while, during the rush period there were two trains within an hour. The carrying capacity of 29 trains each way was 14,000 people, and the Chairman stated that the figures of daily passenger traffic in all classes from and to Kalyan showed that the seating capacity was about 10 seats for each person travelling. However, the railway would try to meet the views of Mr. Sabnis by speeding up one or two of the semi-fast Kalyan trains.

The Chairman also explained to the Committee that the railway must adhere to the principle that they would not allow Kalyan passengers on the fast long-distance trains, and that this action was legally right.

POONA-BOMBAY SEASON TICKETS.

The Chairman said that the whole matter of season tickets had been gone into. The Chairman doubted very much whether there was any great demand for season tickets between Bombay and Poona, seeing that coupon ticket books were in existence at rates representing 39 per cent. reduction on the ordinary fares, which would be far cheaper to buy than season tickets, which are worked out on the basis of 40 single journeys per month. Where there was a possibility of traffic reaching any substantial proportion, he thought there were very good grounds for issuing season tickets as a public convenience, but this did not apply to isolated cases, for the convenience of individuals.

Continuing, the Chairman said he thought that when the line was electrified it would be a different matter and when the time taken in travelling to Poona was reduced to two hours and 50 minutes and travel between Poona and Bombay increased, there might be a good case for season tickets, but he did not think the same existed at the present moment.

The Committee concurred with the views of the Railway.

BOMBAY POONA CONCESSIONS

At the last meeting, a member pointed out that week-end concession tickets to Poona were available for completion of the journey by 12 noon on Tuesday, but as the Express train to Poona arrived at 12/40, the concession had to be forfeited.

The Chairman said this was not so, and passengers holding week-end concession tickets could complete their journey by 19 down Poona Express train, vide, footnote printed under Rule 45 B. at page 114 of the Current Coaching Guide.

The Chairman, continuing, said that from March 1st, the Poona Express would arrive at Poona at 12|0 instead of 12|40.

REFRESHMENT ROOM AT JALGAON.

The Chairman said that the matter had been investigated by the Chief Traffic Manager, who had replied that as provision for Refreshment Rooms for Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans had already been made in the remodelling scheme for Bhusawal, which is only 15 miles from Jalgaon, another Indian Refreshment Room at Jalgaon was not justified.

A member said he had received serious complaints about Jalgaon having no refreshment room or even a tea stall for Mahomedans and he thought that as there was a Hindu stall at the station, a Mahomedan tea stall might also be provided.

The Chairman said he saw no reason why a tea stall should not be provided at Jalgaon for Mahomedans, and agreed that one should be provided immediately without waiting for the remodelling.

BOMBAY-AHMEDNAGAR TRAFFIC.

The Chairman said this was a representation received from the residents of Ahmednagar, asking that a bogie carriage should be run through as far as Ahmednagar; they also asked that, similarly a bogie carriage should be run from Ahmednagar on the evening train for Bombay; and complained of the inadequacy of the 2nd class accommodation in the trains from Ahmednagar.

The Committee agreed that there was no justification for agreeing to the requests in the representation.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF CLAIMS.

The Chairman, referring to the statement for the quarter ended December, 1926, remarked that it continued to show an improvement. One of the important items was the number of claims unsettled at the close of the previous quarter; a comparison with the figures for the corresponding quarter of 1925 showed they had fallen from 1556 to 930, and the claims outstanding for over three months at the close of the current quarter had fallen from 173 to 115, and the percentage of net amount paid to adjusted earnings had fallen from 0.25 to 0.22.

At the close of the Meeting, the Committee, through Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, passed a resolution, which was seconded by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, expressing regret at the impending retirement from India of the Chairman, to which Sir Robert McLean suitably replied.—A.P.

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Dr. Fernandez, Major, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Coconada:—I am cured by yours alone.

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THE RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

A welcome addition to the Series of Biographies of Eminent Indians published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, is the sketch of the life and career of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. The sketch recounts Mr. Sastri's early life and education, his career as a school master, as a member of the Madras University and the Legislative Council. It traces his connection with the Servants of India Society and his services to the country as a Congressman, as a member of the Imperial Council, of the Council of State, of the Moderate Deputation to England, and later of the Imperial Conference and League of Nations. Finally the Sketch deals with Mr. Sastri's Domonion tour and gives ample quotations from his speeches as also from the appreciations of press representatives and foreign statesmen. It has a handsome frontispiece.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 17.

May	13.79—.16
July	13.97—.13
October	14.13—.13
December	14.28—.15
January	14.29—.14
Middling Spot	14.00—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 17.

May	13.76—.20
July	13.89—.20
Middling Spot	13.78—.17

NEW YORK.

New York, March 17.

NEW YORK, 10-55 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
March	13.74
May	13.86
July	14.03
NEW YORK, NOON CALL:—	
March	13.70
May	13.83
July	14.00
NEW ORLEANS, 9-55 A.M.:—	
May	13.87
July	13.98

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, March 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	33,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	35,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 17.

March	7.26 plus .01
April	7.31
May	7.39 plus .01
June	7.44 —.01
July	7.51 plus .01
August	7.54 plus .01
September	7.56 plus .01
October	7.59 plus .02
November	7.61 plus .02
December	7.63 plus .02
January	7.66 plus .03
February	7.68 plus .03
March	7.71 plus .03
Middling Spot	7.64 plus .06

SALES.

Liverpool, March 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 17.

Scinde Good	5.75 plus .05
Scinde Fully Good	5.95 plus .05
Scinde Fine	6.15 plus .05
Bengal Good	5.85 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	6.05 plus .05
Bengal Fine	6.25 plus .05
Oomra Good	6.25 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	6.50 plus .05
Oomra Fine	6.75 plus .05
Broach Good	6.20 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	6.50 plus .05
Broach Fine	6.80 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 17.

March	13.10 plus .04
April	13.10 plus .04
May	13.12 plus .04
June	13.14 plus .04
July	13.17 plus .04
August	13.20 plus .04
September	13.29 plus .04
October	13.31 plus .04
November	13.38 plus .05
December	13.43 plus .05
January	13.38 plus .05
February	13.38 plus .05
March	13.38 plus .05
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	13.45 plus .10

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, March 17.

Total Bullion	£150,700,000
Public Deposits	£19,200,000
Other Deposits	£102,200,000
Government Securities	32,700,000
Other Securities	£73,200 000
Notes and Coin	£33,800,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£269,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	£27.83 p. c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl	£8/12/6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl	£19/15/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—	
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl	£19/12/6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 17.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—	
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl	50/.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—	
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl	51/6.
Wheat, Australian.—	
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl	52/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—	
Shipment Quoted May/June	51/3

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 17.

Silver: Bazars bought and sold. Business very small. Market very quiet.

Spot	25-3/16
Forward	25-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 17.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 17.

Charered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£87-1/4
Conversion Loan	£75
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£59-5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£68-1/2
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£91-1/4

Nominal.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 17.

	Per Cent.
Interest Day to Day Loans	4
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans	4
Bank's Bills, 3 months	4-11|32
Bank Bills 6 months	4-11|32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1|4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 17.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-3|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	28.06
T.T. Milan on London	105.90
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.04

LONDON METALS.

London, March 17.

Copper, English Best Selected	£61
Copper, Braziers	£72
Yellow, Metal	£66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£26-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£311-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed. lb. Spot	1/8-1/2 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed. lb. Spot	1/3-5/8 Sellers.
Pale, Crepe, lb. Spot	1/8-1/4 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/8-3/8 Sellers.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 17.

Demand Bills	485.12

LINSEED.

London, March 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl £17/10/0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £17/5/0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Rotterdam Paid Acoat £13/1/3.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment Hull Paid Apl/May £14/16/3.
Linseed, Bombay.
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £18/2/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 17.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers April 30/3.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid May/Aug 30/4-1/2.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, March 17

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Sseeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 of 16 Cwts. cwts. & measurt
Hull	March	18/-	19/-	20/- 21/-
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
	May	15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
	June	14/6	15/6	16/6 17/6
London				
	March	17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
	April	16/-	17/-	18/- 19/-
	May/June	15/	16/	17/ 18/
Liverpool				
	March	19/-	20/-	21/- 22/-
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
	May	15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
	June	14/6	15/6	16/6 17/6
Antwerp				
	March	18/-	19/-	20/- 21/
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
	May	15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
	June	14/6	15/6	16/6 17/6
Rotterdam				
Hamburg				
Bremen				
	March	20/-	21/-	22/- 23/-
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
	May	15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
	June	14/6	15/6	16/6 17/6
Havre				
	March	22/6	23/6	24/6 25/6
	April	17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
	May/June	16/6	17/6	18/6 19/6
Dunkirk				
	March	18/-	19/-	20/- 21/-
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
	May	15/	16-	17- 18-
	June	14-6	15-6	16-6 17-6
Barcelona				
	March	26/-	27/-	28/- 29/-
	April	22/-6	23/-6	24/-6 25/6
	May	18-	19-	20- 21
	June	17/6	18/6	19/6 20/6
Genova				
	March	17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
	Apr./May	16/-	17/-	18/- 19/-
Trieste	March	17/6	17/6	19/6 20/6
Venice	Apr./May	16/6	16/6	18/6 19/6
New York	May	22-	23-	35- 37-6

Remarks.

During the week under report, the market continued quite but steady. A lot of 1,500 tons M/ore was booked for March from Marmagoa to Antwerp at 26/3. Business generally is at present of retail character.

AMERICAN MARKETS

A. NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT

COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The publication last Monday of the Census Bureau's report on domestic consumption, exports and imports during January enables us to give the following summary of the statistical situation of cotton in the United States at the end of the first half of the season. The figures are in running bales with the exception of those relating to imports which are in bales of 500 pounds. Final figures regarding the outturn of the present crop will not be available until March 20th and, as the general opinion is that not more than 17,750,000 bales will be ginned, we have used these figures instead of the Government's December crop estimate of 18,618,000 bales of 500 pound gross weight.

	Bales.
Lint and Linters on hand August 1st, 1926	3,824,089
Current estimates of final crop outturn	17,750,000
Linters and City Crops (Estimated)	1,300,000
Imports to January 31st	192,384
Total supply in the United States to January 31	23,066,473
Lint and Linters consumed to January 31st	3,828,855
Exports including Linters to January 31 3,689,012 males	10,517,867
On hand January 31st, 1927	12,548,606
During the second half of last season the off take was as follows:	
Consumption including Linters, February 1st to July 31st, 1926	3,670,139
Exports, Lint and Linters	2,718,466
Destroyed	52,000
Total	6,440,605

During the same period net imports of foreign cotton amounted to 153,969 bales. Duplication of the above figures would result in there being a carry-over in the United States on July 31st of 6,261,970 bales against 3,824,089 bales on the same date last year. That the actual carry-over will be less than this amount is indicated by the increased rate of domestic consumption and exports to date relative to that of a year ago. United States mills, during the six months ended January 31st, consumed 239,376 bales more than in the corresponding period of 1925-26. We are not inclintd to expect a greater increase than this during the remaining six months of the season particularly as consumption in march last year attained the record total of 701,532 bales. Exports to the end of last month were 1,238,567 bales above those of a year ago but stocks in and afloat for European ports accounted for more than 1,000,000 bales of this increase and, unless acreage is curtailed to such an extent as to point to a relatively small yield, a contingency which at present appears improbable, the export demand may logically be expected to diminish. Our conclusion is that at the end of the present crop year there is likely to be at least 5,000,000 bales of cotton in the United States. As the President is almost certain to vets the McNary-Haugen bill although it may be passed by the House of Representatives, a modification of the price ideas of southern spot holders is a distinct possibility.

Purchases by spot shorts, who were influenced by the prospects of farm relief legislation to cover their commitments, have been largely responsible for the recent activity in southern markets and a lull in the demand now appears likely.

Reports from cotton textile centres indicate that a good volume of business continues to be done, particularly for near-by delivery, but prices have failed to keep with the increase in the cost of raw material and, in a number of lines, profit margins are reported to be unsatisfactory.

Present level seem to have discounted the bullish factors of the situation and, in our opinion, a weak long interest has accumulated. The trade is not inclined to fellow advance and, as developments in the near future appear more likely to be of a bearish than of a bullish nature, there is some justification for expecting a liquidating movement on the part of holders of contracts and of actual cotton. We believe that the short side offers the best opportunities for profitable operations.

COFFEE:

All markets have been demoralized by the continued price concessions which are being made by Brazilian shippers in their efforts to sell actual coffee and by the lack of improvement in the trade demand. The Coffee Defence Institute appears to be inactive and it is doubtful if support from this source will be forthcoming unless a loan can be successfully negotiated. Sentiment is generally bearish but we regard present prices as cheap and would not advise following the decline.

SUGAR:

March liquidation together with an unsatisfactory refined demand, resulting in price cutting among refiners, have exerted a depressing influence but during the past two days a broadening European interest in Cuban raws has given the market a better undertone. We consider that any decline from present levels is likely to be only temporary and favour purchases on the scale down.

THE CHICAGO MARKET:

Sentiment with regard to Wheat is mixed and prices have moved within a narrow range. Export demand is slow, weather conditions over the winter wheat belt have been more favourable and world statistics are bearish. On the other hand, southwestern receipts are falling off and small stocks in Europe are expected to result in a ready absorption of the large amount of grain which is scheduled to arrive there from the Southern Hemisphere within the next few weeks. In the absence of new incentives no decided trend seems likely to develop. Corn and Oats continue to be unfavorably affected by large stocks and a slow commercial demand but we believe that underlying conditions warrant purchases on breaks. Yesterday, Rye showed independent strength reflecting an improvement in the export demand. Europe appears likely to continue in the market and we would prefer the long side on dips.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.	
March per cwt	17/9
July/Sept per cwt	17-1/2
Oct/Dec per cwt	17/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay.	
July/Sept per cwt	17/6-1/4
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi.	
July/Sept per cwt	17/7

COFFEE.

New York, March 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	16-1/8

GIVE YOUR QUOTA

MR. J. K. MEHTA'S APPEAL.

Mr. J. K. Mehta writes:—

"An announcement has already appeared in the Press to the effect that Mahatma Gandhi is visiting Santa Cruz on the 23rd instant at 9 p.m. He will be presented with a Purse by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee on behalf of the suburbs of Bombay. I have already appealed through your hospitable columns to the public of Bombay to attend the meeting and to help Mahatmaji's cause by contributing to the purse at the meeting. There may be some people, however, who will not be able to attend it. I have to appeal to such people to send their quota to me so that it might be given to Mahatmaji at the meeting. I may say that the Ghatkopar meeting is cancelled.

There is some haziness still in some quarters as to the purpose of the Purses being given to Mahatmaji at different places. I should like to quote the following words of Mahatmaji himself from a para he wrote in the very beginning of this tour, explaining the object of the Fund:

"All the collections that I am now making will be for the "All-India Deshabandhu Memorial," except where the donors otherwise specify the object of their donations and since the object of the "All-India Deshabandhu Memorial" is Village Organisation, and that through the spinning movement, all these collections automatically become part of the All-India Spinners Association, which is the agency through which the Memorial collections are to be utilised for the purpose."

300 BOMBAY BUTTLERS DUPED.

CHARGES AGAINST AGENTS.

Tempted by the none-too-usual bait that lucrative appointments carrying munificent salaries awaited them at Bhopal and that immediately they would be taken in as butlers for a State wedding there, 300 butlers of Bombay parted with Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 (the sum varying according to the job), aggregating to Rs. 1,000 but on the date fixed the agents Bhagwan Jogi, Mansingh Kanji and another were not to be seen at the Railway Station. Naturally this aroused their suspicions and they immediately lodged a complaint with the police. Consequent on vigilant inquiries the police arrested the two persons mentioned above while the other is still at large.

On application being made to remand them to custody till March 24 to enable further inquries the Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered remand till the said date if bail of Rs. 1,000 was not forthcoming.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Slight rain during week in parts of the Deccan, Belgaum and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crops were damaged by locusts and frost in parts of Nawabshah and by locusts and adverse winds in Sukkur; their condition was not satisfactory in parts of Thar Parkar, Ahmednagar and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States; they were generally in good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton and harvesting of rabi crops were in progress in some places. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	23 to 53
Gujerat	24 to 45
Konkan	32 to 41
Deccan	30 to 51
Karnatak	23 to 38

ADEN UNDER DUAL CONTROL

AMALGAMATION WITH SOMALILAND

(From Our Correspondent).

ADEN, Mar. 13.

Apropos of the question of the transfer of Aden to the Colonial Government referred to in my previous notes, it has now been made clear that the Colonial Government will take up the Political and Military Administration of the Aden sphere, the Government of India remaining responsible for the internal administration of the Settlement. From 1st April the Government of India would contribute the fixed sum of £250,000 yearly for three years towards Military and Political charges and thenceforward one-third of those charges subject to a maximum of £150,000 yearly. The saving in the cost to India could not be precisely stated at present, it would depend on the amount of he actual military and political expenditure from 1st April and onwards. Replying to Mr. Percy Harris, in the House of Commons, Earl Winterton further said that the dual control was necessitated by local circumstances. On dealing with the same subject in introducing the Army Estimate, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans said the change was being made because in recent years Aden had assumed a far wider importance in Imperial communication than that of any other port of call on the voyage to India and because he hoped the cost of its defence might be reduced if it was treated as part of the whole of the Middle East. The whole cost would in future be defrayed firstly from Army votes and be recoverable from Middle East services.

According to Reuter's, the decision has been reached by the British Government regarding the future administration of Aden under which, from April, the sole authority of administration will rest with a single authority who will either be a Governor or Political Resident. He will be appointed by the Imperial Government with the concurrence of the Government of India. Henceforth this official will be responsible to the Government of India for internal and municipal administration alone, and for all other matters to the Imperial Government. The responsibility for the garrison will be transferred to the War Office who will appoint a Military Officer to administer the troops under the Governor or Political Resident. The Government of India will continue to contribute towards the expenses of the administration, but this will be, a diminishing charge.

We are reminded of the speech of Mr. Churchill of August 1921:

"There is another possibility of a reduction of expenditure in Aden. The India Office has very kindly handed Aden over to the Colonial Office and my acceptance of the gift has only been delayed by the financial negotiations, because India has hitherto paid a great part and I certainly should not be serving the interest of the British taxpayers if I assumed the whole burden without any of the funds which are necessary to maintain a fortress of first class consequence to India, but I hope for a happy solution; in fact I think that in very few days we shall have reached an agreement and the moment that Aden is transferred to the Colonial Office, it will be possible to amalgamate the administration of Aden and Somaliland. Somaliland and Aden are really the most happy marriage that could be made. They are really necessary to noe another. The high ground, five or six thousand feet high, in Somaliland will afford a hill station to which the British soldiers in Aden under the most trying conditions all through the summer could go, company by company, in one night's journey across the sea to Somaliland. You could not have a more harmonious minor proposition and if this amalgamation be carried out in such a way as to effect perhaps a saving of £200,000 to £300,000 a year in the reduction of military expenditure, it will repay the trouble which it takes to arrive at such a conclusion."

It is rumoured that Sir Archer, late Governor of Somaliland and Sudan respectively, is expected to take up the administration of Aden. Sir Archer visited Aden in 1921 and after collecting data submitted his view to the Imperial Government for the contemplated transfer of Aden.

TAPASVEE A. MYNN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I desire to bring to the notice of the general public the work of the Tapasvee, A. Mynn. Some people may remember about the great talk during the last few years of establishing a Buddhistic centre in Benares, but, so far as I know, nothing has yet been done. The Tapasvee Mynn who has given his whole life to the service of humanity and who has for the last 16 years been working among the Indian poor, has at last, partly finished his plan of establishing a Dharma Sabha and Buddha Dharma Sanga at Saraya, a mile away from Benares Cantonment, on the bank of the river Barna. His entire plan is to construct on a piece of ground a Hall for Free Medical aid for men, women and cattle, a Unity Temple, some guest rooms and a drinking fountain for animals. He has already completed a part of this plan. Out of his small private funds the Tapasvee has made a good headway but there is yet a good deal to be constructed.

The Free Medical Hall is free to all of whatever creed or colour, and with this experience of treating diseases, Tapasvee Mynn can do much good for suffering humanity. The two nice guest rooms are meant for those who want to study concentration and meditation which he also offers to teach free. A proper study of the laws governing the mind to enable a person to control his thoughts are, as will be admitted on all hands, of the greatest benefit to all. The Tapasvee has great experience as a Yogi and I believe his dork is very successful.

Situated on the banks of the sacred river Arna, outside the noise and bustle of a city, the spot chosen by the Tapasvee has been a sacred spot for Sannyasis for many years, and I think it is very suitable for the work that the Tapasvee has in hand. Medical aid for the suffering body and spiritual aid for those who want to study the laws of concentration and meditation can both be attained when the plan of the Tapasvee has been fully completed.

The Tapasvee is anxious to complete the well and the General Meeting Hall and the small temple or shrine. He is at present in Bombay and has undergone an operation for cataract in the J. J. Hospital. He is desirous of collecting some funds in Bombay in order to enable him to complete the work he has already in hand. Anybody wishing to do something in this direction, could not do better than help this good work for humanity with a donation. All men are welcome at any time to see the place under construction and review the Tapasvee who is at present the guest of F. J. Cama Esq., L.C.E. Civil Engineer, Villa Parla. His postal address is G.P.O., Bombay. I may mention the the Meeting Hall is for religious purpose and teachers of all religious views are free to use it, provided they do not speak ill of any other religion.

Yours etc.,
F. W. Wegaelin, M.A.,
Prof. of English
Chinchpokli-Parel Road, Bombay 12.

SHIROMANI G. P. COMMITTEE'S PROTEST

The following resolution was passed in the General meeting of the Shiroman Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee on the 15th inst:—

"The S. G. P. C. strongly condemns the high-handed, uswarranted and illegal action of the Punjab Government in withdrawing its notification No. 1537 published in the Punjab Government Extraordinary Gazette, dated 5th July 1926, regarding Gurdwara Chak Manjian Takhe Nrinkari Nanhera, Ambala Cantonment in utter desregard of the provisions of the Sikh Gurdwara Act, and hereby authorizes its Executive Committee to get this wrong redressed by all legitimate and proper means."

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 18.

A shallow depression lies over Sikkin and Upper Burma, and has caused ocal rain in Assam, South East Bengal and the Orissa coast. A few thunder showers also occurred in Tennasserim.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Sibsagar, quarter of an inch each, Dibrugarh and Silchar and Balasore one. The western disturbance remains feeble.

Forecast:—Decrease in north-east India and few falls in Upper Burma.—A. P.

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AT A MODERATE PRICE
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DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From our Financial Correspondent.)

Money.—Conditions in the money market remain firm with numerous borrowers of call funds at 6 1/2 per cent to 6 3/4 per cent. The trade demand as well as the financing of the heavy stock of gold bullion are likely to keep money in good demand well into April. Banks are offering 6 per cent, 5-1/2 per cent, and 4 1/2 per cent for two, three and six months fixed deposits respectively. The rate for twelve months is unchanged (at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

Gilt-edged stocks presented a very firm aspect with a further notable rise of about one per cent in the price of 3 1//2 per cent and 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan. The former rise from Rs. 78 to Rs. 79 and the latter from Rs. 88.9 to Rs. 89-4. The demand is mainly speculative and some purchases by banks served to keep the market buoyant. 5 per cent Loan 1935 and 1933, improved from Rs. 102-6 and Rs. 103-6 to Rs. 102-10 and Rs. 103-10 respectively. 5 1/2 per cent 1928 Bonds were steady at Rs. 106-7. 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 and 1930 changed hands at Rs. 101 and 105-6. 1931 at Rs. 106-6 and 1932 at Rs. 107-8. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan advanced by annas eight to Rs. 112-12.

next meeting on Monday the 21st March.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was very sttady tehroughout the week with a fair amount of business transacted both for near and forward deliveries. On the announcement of the passing of the clause relating to 1s 6d ratio in the Legislative Assembly last Saturday, a fair number of export bills was placed in the principal markets as well as resales of bullion T. T. and T. T. for forward deliveries were effected. It is reported that Government bought a moderate amount at 1s 6d this week. The better tone observed in the market at the close of last week has been well maintained. The following are the forward deliveries:—March 1s 5-15/16d, April 1s 5-29-32d, May 1s 5-7/8d and June 1s 5-27/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved from dollar 4.85 1/4 to dollar 4.85-9/16? French francs wept steady at 124 and the Belgain at 3492, while the Italian lira appreciated from 109 to 106.65.

A comunique issued by the Dy. Controller of Currency of the 15th instant states that the purchase of sterling in India for the week ending 12th March amounted to £130,000 and the total remittances to the Home Treasury from April 1st 1926 to 12th March 1927 amounted to £24,750,000.

GOLD.

In sympathy with steady sterling exchange and the heavy accumulation of stock, the price of gold declined by about 1 1/2 annas per tola, with a slight recovery towards the close due to profit-taking. The volume of business put through was moderate. The daily offtake averages some 18,000 tolas and the stocks on hand approximate some 7 1/2 lakhs tolas. The tone of the market is easy in view of the oppressive stocks on hand and on sea. In London the price improved from 84s 10 3/4d to 84s 11 1/2d. The price of ready sovereign declined from Rs. 13-6-9 to Rs. 13-5-9 and forward from Rs. 13-7-3 to Rs. 13-5-9. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-5-9 and Rs. 21-4-6 for ready, Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-4-6 for 19th March settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-6 for 18th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £73,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London and Durban is about £1,249,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 19,27,093 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market has been active with a downward tendency and only moderate and brief reactions. The ready rate declined from Rs. 58-3 to Rs. 57-2, subsequently improved to Rs. 57-13 and closes at Rs. 57-7. Sales by China banks both here and in London and the weak advices from the latter market depressed the local market. During the midde of the week, a swift recovery followed, bears becoming nervous at the lower levels. This, however, was not maintained long and towards the close the market resumed its bearish tone. The daily average offtake is unchanged at about 180 bars and the stocks on hand are estimated at about 3200 bars, but fairly heavy arrivals are expected from New York, London, and the Continent. The price in London declined from 25-11/16d to 25-3/16d for ready and from 25 1/2d to 25d for forward. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai declined from 2s. 5-13/16d to 2s. 5 1/4d, subsequently recovering and closing at 2s. 5-3/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-3 and Rs. 57-2 for ready, Rs. 58-2 and Rs. 57-1 for 23rd March settlement and Rs. 58-1 and Rs. 57 for 22nd April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £108,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £481,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1340 bars and Rs. 16,13,500 in coin.

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

There is no fresh development in the piece goods market to call attention during the week. There is decided falling off in the demand except scattered retail enquiry. Recent weakness in the prices of raw cotton has shakin the confidence of operators and there exists a feeling of uncertainty.

Demnd for local mill cloth has fallen of despite easier prices. Operators are acting cautiously owing to no demand from upcountry and no sales of importance are reported from the mills.

Quieter reports from Manchester are received and it is believed by many that recently dealers have bought in excess of their requirements. There is a declined falling up of business and it will take a long time to look for any trisk demand.

A moderate off take of Japanese goods is noticed and prices do not show any change. However buyers are not willing to pay ruling prices considering the reduced volume of business. Holi Holidays have also been a cause of slackening up of business.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Rall.'s Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8 12
„ 10,0000	..45× „	10 6 0
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 0 0
„ No. 2800	37×	8 0 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	7 8 0
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	9 6 0
„ No. 16000..	„	10 0 0
„ No. 17000	..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8 8 0
„ No. 2750..	45 ..	
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	15 0 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13 0 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	8 4 0
yon's Shunker	..39× „	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 .	12 8 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	.. 14 1 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	.. 13 12 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 12 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..5 2 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 10 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..5 0 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Leipmann's No. 1500	32×42	18 10 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	22 0 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..5 4 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..6 0 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..8 0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8 12 0
„ No. 88	..53×20	..6 0 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6 0 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..6 0 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4 0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	13 0 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 10 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 10 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..2 12 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 5 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..3 11 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18		Aug.
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5 10 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..4 10 0
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..5 3 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4 12 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4 6 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..4 8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 10 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3 4 0
„ No. 6181 .. „		..3 4 0
„ No. 1850 .. „		..
„ No. 1900 .. „		..
„ No. 2600 .. „		..
„ No. 21021 .. „		..3 8 0
„ No. 39620	T.B. 38×22	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	'28×18	..3 10 0
No. 95950-97970		
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..
„ TipooW/WW34	×18	..4 12 0
„ No. 50000 ..	,	..4 12 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..5 0 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..3 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000	T.B. 38×22	..4 12 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500 4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..3 4 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car" ..	..	..3 0 0

The above quotations arc on Bazaar terms with discount ot three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged

No. 666 Shirtings	383×8	Net	
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..	12 10 0
„ 5151 „	44×38	„ ..	10 0 0
„ 4141 „	44×38	„ „..	9 6 0
„ 5544 „	44×38	„ ..	9 6 0
„ 44000 „	48×38	„ ..	9 6 0
„ 3800 „	44×38	„ ..	14 14 0
" 39000 „	44×38	„ „..	12 12 0
„ 9898 „	38×38	„ „..	10 12 0
„ 4500 „	44×38	„ „..	13 4 0
„ 6600 „	44×38	„ „..	9 2 0
„ 9999 „	44×38	„ „..	13 0 0
„ 7777 „	36×40	„ „..	13 8 0
„ 7500 „	36×40	„ „..	11 13 0
„ 3 A Globe	36×40	„ „..	14 13 0
„ „ 6000		„ „..	14 13 0
'C" Sheetings	..30×36	Ex.Bond	7 11 0
9" Dragons	..30+36	Ex. Bond	7 10 0
Elephant" Drills	..29×40	„	..12 14 0
Duck" Drills	..26×40	„	..

YARN MARKET.

March, 17. 1927.

Our market has declined further to the extent of about 1|2 an anna per lb. alround on account of continued weakness in cotton and considerable falling off in demand both in the local markets as well as in the up-country markets as a result of Holi and Ramzan Holidays. Off-take during the week has been much smaller compared with the past several weeks and reports received from all the consuming Districts go to show that the consumers have at the moment sufficient yarns for their immediate requirements and in the falling market they are not inclined to buy anything as there is no pressing need for them to do so. Mills, however, have been firm in view of the fact that they have been able to sell their yarns ahead and as buyers are not in a mood to pay good prices they do not show any inclination to sell either yarns or cloths at lower prices.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices have declined to some extent and stocks are getting larger on account of fresh arrivals from Manchester in all kinds of yarns. Reports from Manchester are slightly easy and if cotton continues to decline further there may be a further decline in yarns but the deliveries offered are distant. No business of importance has therefore been done during the week.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have declined to the extent of about an anna per lb. in certain yarns and 1|2 an anna per lb. in several others and although turnsover is comparatively better in this class of yarns the decline is considerable, particularly in Mercerised and Japanese and twofold yarns. At the decline, however, buyers are inclined to purchase, thinking that the prices are low enough and some business has been done amongst the dealers themselves in the market. Import Houses have also been quoting lower rates to the extent of Rs. 15 per package but forward business has been considerably smaller, as the Bazaar prices are cheaper. Sampin have declined to some extent whereas exchange remains steady at about 135.

INDIAN YARNS.

Mills have been awaiting eagerly the report of the Tariff Board although it was expected that it will be out on the 15th instant so far there has been nothing out to the disappointment of the Mills and Dealers. Owing to falling off in demand prices have been easy and deliveries are not satisfactory. Business therefore has been during the week very much restricted and some of the weak holders in the yarn market have been selling off their yarns with a view to enable them to purchase at favourable rates when cotton goes down further. It is very likely that demand will continue to be poor for about a fortnight further and improvemen's will be in evidence from the 1st week of April but much more will depend upon the course of cotton which looks rather uncertain at the moment.

On the whole the tone is weak and it is very likely that in the absence of support prices may go down further to some extent.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

March, 15.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co., Stock & Share Brokers, Bunder Road Karachi).

There has been fairly good turnover in all the Railway shares with prices steady. The Larkanas and Upper-sinds are still keenly sought for.

The Karachi Electrics have a hardening tendency in absence of the scrip. Hyderabad Electrics have been wanting.

The following are the quotations.

Name of the Company	Paid up value	Present value.
Sind-lights ...	100-0-0	153-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	140-0-0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	83-0-0
Upper Sinds ...	100-0-0	77-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	98-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	99-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 p. c. Karachi Port Trust ...	100-0-0	112-12-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
Indian Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills.	100-0-0	100-0-0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

PITAMBER AND CO.

Bombty, Mar. 18.

During the week under report, s. s. Baron Mackay arrived on 14th inst. with Northern and Natal Navigation Coal. One hold of N. N. Coal changed hands at 30/3 c. i. f. and also Cardiff Coal Ex. s. s. Tarantal changed hands at about 34/9 sh c. i.f.

The market kept steady. No more new fixtures have been reported and tonnage is still scarce.

Steamers in the stream.

s. s. Baron Mackay and s. s. Tarantia.

Steamers Expected.

20/3/27 s. s. Shuja Deshargarh Andrew Yule & Co.

5/4/27 s. s. Bellglade Norther Navigation S. D. Shethia & Co.

s. s. Wasaborg with St. G. & B. Side and one more Steamer from Calcutta with Bengal Coa is also expected.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
		Rs.
Welsh	35 sh	27/
Northern Navigation	31/ sh	24/
Durban Navigation		24/
Deshargarh	Rs. 19/8	21/

KEROSENE BAZAR RATES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY LTD., BOMBAY.

Bombty, Mar. 18.

	Rs	as.	p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9	10	0
"Firefly" Test 2 tins	9	4	0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F Test per 2 tins	7	12	6
"Chukker" Test 2 tins	7	10	6
"Chukker" Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	6	6	6
"Victoria" Test per 2 tins	6	4	0
"Victoria" Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5	0	6

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

AMERICAN COTTON.

The market, though rather more two-sided than has recently been witnessed, has on the whole continued to present the same weak appearance that has characterised it for some time past, and recent upward reaction has been speedily lost with the result that a drop of 25 points has to be recorded from the prices ruling at the corresponding time last week.

We referred in our previous reports that the trade demand, which was then exercising the minds of the operators to a considerable extent, and we then expressed the view that it was impossible to continue at higher levels and that the rise was premature. The supply of contracts had been barely adequate to meet the demands of trade and the indifference in the South and limited pressure from that quarter was surprising in spite of the fact that large quantities of cotton were held. These causes left the market in an overbought condition and naturally a weak one. Prices began to decline on continued long liquidation and out of oversold position we had a mild upward reaction during the week under review but to-day's cables inform us that major portion of it is lost. The trade demand has slackened and the South is offering rather freely. The prospects of the acreage are certainly against any constructive bullish ideas and favourable weather for planting the new American cotton crop are indicating lower prices if nothing adverse happens.

The final ginning report of the last season's American Cotton crop will be issued on Monday at Washington and so far private reports indicate an expectation of 18 million bales in view of unfavourable weather experienced during November and December last. The Bureau's final estimate of the crop was 18,618,000 bales and we believe it will not be out of mark as the above estimate was based on an average weight of 500 lbs. a bale, but returns so far available indicate that the average actual weight is about 505 lbs. per bale. This increase in weight is likely to be about 1|4 million of bales and apparently the figure may prove a smaller one but actually the figure considering the weight will be nearer to Bureau's estimate and thus, to us, it appears that the report will be rather bearish. However it remains to be seen as to how much it is discounted bearing recent drop of about a cent in the prices of American cotton. Below we give the final ginning figures together with linters for the past 15 seasons:—

(In Thousands).

	Final	Linters	Total.
1926-27	—	—	—
1925-26	16,122	1043	17,165
1924-25	13,639	858	14,497
1923-24	10,171	640	10,8111
1922-23	9,727	591	10.320
1921-22	7,978	382	8,360
1920-21	13,271	429	13,700
1919-20	11,326	595	11,921
1918-19	11,906	910	12,816
1917.18	11,248	1096	12,344
1916-17	11,364	1300	12,064
1915-16	11,068	945	12,013
1914-15	15,906	832	16,738
1913-14	13,983	631	14,614
1912-13	13,489	602	14,091
1911-12	15,553	556	16,109

INDIAN COTTON.

Our market during the week has more or less followed the trend of American cotton with long liquidation and constant support by option dealers. Prices do not show any important change.

Lateness of Broach crop is telling on the minds of the operators and on account of shortage of Contracts ,prices are kept unduly high and at a good deal of disparity with American Cotton. Outwardly the market appears healthy owing to small crop, but we believe increased import of American cotton by local mills and small export to Japan etc., will have its effect in due course. Large lines of contracts are held by option dealers which goes to prove that the situation is technically weak. These contracts may be held over if nothing adverse happens upto the day of declarations of Double Option business but eventually they must be liquidated. At the same time we do not understand how it will be advisable to hold cotton at an undue high parity which is bound to adjust itself automatically eventually. Thus, we should recommend those who possess cotton either actual or contracts to clear up their load as we believe lower prices are inevitable, and would recommend conservative sales on strong markets.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 17.

We have to report a very quiet market during the week with fair demand and with continual easier advices from all supplying markets prices both for roady and forward have been reduced by 6d. per ewt. all round. On the 15th inst. the lowest price touched for ready sugar was Rs. 16|5 Bazar terms viz. sh. 16|7 F. B. Harbour and March shipment changed hands at sh. 17|2 F. B. H. Next day although London and New York were lower Java reported a better market with shorts covering and prices improved from 11.75 gilders to 12 gilders and in our market shorts having come out to buy, March changed hands at sh. 17|3 to sh. 17|6 F. B. Harbour. New Crop continued weak and very little business doing. In face of large arrivals expected both from Java and Continent, we do not expect much improvement for some time to come.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with lower prices and practically no business.

Java reported a very quiet market during the beginning of the week prices declined from 12.50 gild to 11.75 and later improved to 12£ with fair business doing. America and London reported sharp decline former declined from 3.28, 3.38 and 3.35 for July|September and December respectively to 3.09, 3.16 and 3.06 and latter from 17|11-1|4, 18|3 and 18,4-1-2 to 17|3, 17|4-1|2 and 17|1-1|4 with ready liquidations.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 16|8 eq. sh. 17 F B Harbour stocks 115,000 bags.

T M O March sh. 17|4 F B Harbour.

T M O April sh. 17|7 F B Harbour.

T M O June sh. 17|4 F B Harbour.

T M O July|Sept. sh. 16|10 F B Harbour.

Beet Rs. 1|16 eq. sh 17 F.B. Harbour stocks 80,000 bags.

Beet Feb March sh. 17 F B Harbour.

REVIEW OF THE RUBBER MARKET FOR 1926.

Messrs. Symington and Sinclair in their annual report of the Rubber market state as under:—

The year 1925, as we showed in our Annual Review issued this time last year, saw a record price difference with a rise from 1|4-5|8 to 4|8, the highest price being recorded on 9th December 1925. From that point prices commenced to sink and, with minor fluctuations, the decline continued till early in December 1926, when business was officially recorded in Spot Smoked Sheet at 1|5-7 8. A gradual recovery has since taken place.

The cause of the decline is to be found in the abnormally high prices ruling in December 1925, which excited the active resistance of buyers and led them to seek every possible means of economising in the use of Raw Rubber.

While American consumption went down, however, the consumption of other Rubber using countries has increased, so that the nett decrease in the World's consumption in 1926 as against 1925 is only a matter of four thousand tons.

For the years 1919 to 1925 inclusive, American consumption worked out within one half of one per cent. either side of 70 per cent. of the World's total consumption. For 1926 the proportion is only 67-1|4 per cent. As we shwo on page 8 both Great Britain and France used substantially more in 1926.

In a general survey of the position of Rubber at present we think the following table of consumptoin for the past eight years will be found of interest:—

Consumption.		Increase or Decrease.
1919	335,000	
1920	290,000	— 13,44 p.c.
1921	292,000	plus 0.69 p.c.
1922	408,000	plus 39.73 p.c.
1923	434,000	plus 6.37 p.c.
1924	475,000	plus 9.44 p.c.
1925	552,000	plus .19.21 p.c.
1926	548,000	— 0.73 p.c.

It will be noted that the increase in consumption between 1919 and 1926 amounted to 213,000 tons, equal to 63 per cent., an average rate of increase of 9 per cent per annum. Moreover, a comparison with 1919 gives less than a true impression as 1919 was post-Armistice year when trade generally was booming and when cars, which had been laid by during the war, were being brought out, re-shod and put on the road. It will be remembered that the demand for new cars during that year was practically insatiable. Following on 1919 came two very lean years to be followed by four years in succession when consumption showed a rapid rate of increase. The average rate of increase for these four years works out at 65,000 tons per annum.

The American Rubber Pool.—One event of the year which calls for more than a passing reference was the formation of a "Pool" by American Tyre and Motor Manufacturers for the purpose of financing a reserve supply of Rubber. There is reason to believe that the Pool was actually formed between July and November though no public announcement was made till early December.

Restriction in 1920.—For the year 1926 the Exportable Quota stood at 85 per cent. for one month (January), 100 per cent. for nine months (February|October) and 80 per cent for two months (November|December). The average prices for the five quarters from November 1925 to January 1927 were:—

November 1925|January 1926 ..	3|10.709d.
February|April 1926	2|4.013d.
May|July 1926	1|9.001d.
August|October 1926	1|8.199d.
November 1926|January 1927 ..	1|7.265d.

The year 1926 has provided a complete illustration of the gulf that lies between the views of those responsible for the administration of the Restriction Enactments, and the many whose business it is to distribute Rubber in the World's markets. In all official utterances on Restriction the avowed aim has been "Stability," and to the business mind the first requirement to gain that end is stability in the Restriction Scheme itself, and the assurance that the provisions of the Enactments will be strictly adhered to. By a process of holding up decisions till the last moment,—or even beyond—and by then issuing incomplete or cryptic announcements the World's markets have been kept in a thoroughly jumpy and nervous condition for twelve months. Even the existence of a strong Advisory Committee composed of men well in touch with the Trade seems to have failed to bridge the gulf.

(To be continued).

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

GOLD.

March 2nd, 1927.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £148,830,980 on the 23rd ult.mo as compared with £148,877,810 on the previous Wednesday.

The small amount of gold available in the open market this week—about £70,000—was divided between India, the Continent and the Trade.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received	Withdrawn.
February 24th	nil	£5,000
February 25th	nil	nil
February 26th	nil	nil
February 28th	nil	9,000
March 1st	nil	nil
March 2nd	nil	50,000

The total withdrawn during the week, £64,000 was in sovereigns destined as follows:—£50,000 India, £9,000 Holland, £5,000 Egypt. The net efflux during this year now amounts to £1,246,000, and since the resumption of an effective gold standard £6,570,000, according to the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The following figures show the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of January 1927:—

	Imports	Exports.
Russia	£ —	£1,588,820
Netherlands	8,940	246,500
Belgium	—	4,755
France	48,358	139,400
Spain and Canaries	—	119,500
Germany	—	1,236,905
Austria	—	75,100
Egypt	—	15,100
Aden	—	5,000
Arabia and other Native States	—	25,000
West Africa	54,108	—
Kenya	—	3,125
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	—	275
Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	—	10,000
other countries in South America	1,078	—
Rhodesia	111,454	—
Transvaal	2,138,900	—
British India	—	138,745
Ceylon	—	1,000
Straits Settlements	—	60,986
Other countries	3,152	167
	£365,990	£3,736,428

Details concerning India's foreign trade during January 1927 are appended:—

	Lacs of Rupees.
Imports of merchandise on private account	20,86
Exports, including re-exports, of merchandise on private account	27,99
Net imports of Gold	70
Net imports of Silver	1,95
Total visible balance of trade in favour of India	4,56
Net Balance against India on remittance of Funds	1,74

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for January last amounted to 48,731 ounces, as compared with 48,063 ounces for December 1926 and 48,967 ounces for January 1926.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ended the 23rd ultimo:

IMPORTS.

	£
Russia (U. S. S. R.)	30,000
British South Africa	422,620
Other countries	1,150
	£453,770

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	24,650
Netherlands	28,000
France	74,500
Spain	170,000
Italy	16,000
Austria	48,300
Egypt	34,000
British India	75,960
Straits Settlements	24,640
Other countries	11,580
	£507,630

SILVER.

China and other selling has been intermittent and prices not well maintained, as Indian demand for the steamer leaving this week (due to arrive in time for the March Bombay Settlement) has not been at all urgent.

To-day supplies became still freer and a fall of 3|16d. ensued. America has, on the whole, been rather inclined to be a seller. The undertone seems heavy owing to the favourable prospect of the Indian Currency Bill soon being legalized.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ended the 23rd ultimo were:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	32,000
U. S. A.	72,891
Other countries	4,060
	108,951

EXPORTS.

	£
British India	99,310
Other countries	18,669
	117,979

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Agr Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. No fixture arranged, 5-30 p.m. Ajmere or Bulsar H. C. vs. Poona Rangers or G.I.P. Rly. (Kalyan) Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Final Day of Spring Meetings, The Good-bye Plate.

Aga Khan Hockey, 4-15. No fixture arranged, 5-30 p.m. Ajmere or Bulsar H. C. vs. Poona Rangers, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Jamshedi Nowroj Celebrations, Allbless Bag, in the evening.

TUESDAY, March 22.

At 5-45 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Public Meeting, convened by Sheriff of Bombay to inaugurate the Work of the Children's Aid Society, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson presiding.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

At 6-45 p.m. at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Annual General Meeting, Bombay Vigilance Association, Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta presiding. Miss Dickinson will speak on Vigilance Work in Bombay City.

At 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) the Cinema film "The Curse of Ignorance" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay to be present. Admission Re. 1, As 12 and As. 8.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" arrived in London on Thursday, the 17th instant.

G. WARD D. C. C.

The Council Meeting of the above committee will be held on Sunday (20th instant) at 3 p.m. at the above Committee's office.

GAZDAR'S HEALTH HOME.

A Social Gathering of the Members of the Gazdar's Health Home and their families will take place on Monday (the 21st instant) at 1 p.m. at their premises on the Sea Face Marine Lines.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements and Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant.

THE TRAVANCORE ASSOCIATION.

The first Anniversary of the Travancore Association will be celebrated at the Association premises, Devokerbai Mansion, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

A Concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand on Sunday, the 20th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. D. J. Master.

KARNATAKA ARYA SAMAJ.

A public lecture on "Varnashrama Dharma" will be delivered in Kanarese by Shriman M. Arya Moorthy on Sunday, at 8 a.m. (S. T.) in the Samaj Hall at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, when Sjt. S. Gopalakrishna Iyengar will preside.

NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

The finals of the Nair Samaj Badminton (ball) Doubles tournament will be played to-morrow (Sunday), at 7 a.m. in the Court, opposite the Nair Samaj Hostel, Dadar, when Mr. G. K. Devadhar will distribute the trophies to the winners.

LECTURE ON ISLAM.

Under the auspices of Anjuman-o-Ziaul Islam, a public lecture in Urdu will be delivered by Moulvi Fazulrahman Mulla on Monday (the 21st instant) at 10 p.m. (S. T.) at Goulvi Moholla, Memonwada Road, on "Islam the one Universal religion for the entire world.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. Bhagawantrao J. Mhatre, will deliver a lecture in Marathi "Taroon Sanghatana" to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Society's Lecture Hall at Shankershett Wada Thakurdwar.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The 26th Annual Gathering of the League will be held on Monday, the 21st March, 1927, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson will preside and Mrs. Hotson, will distribute the prizes and Scout Service Badges.

C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD., L. J. ROAD, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Essays in English and Mahrathi on "Co-operative Movement" are invited from the members of the C. K. P. Community. Suitable prizes will be awarded to the best Essays. The essays should reach Secretary of the Bank on or before the 15th April 1927.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, G. I. P., at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday).

The Swami will conduct a public class on "Srimad Bhagwat" at the Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Divine Service—sermon on 60 years and after—on Saturday (to-day) the 19th at 6 p.m. and Prof. O. K. Baog, M.A., will conduct the Divine Service on Sunday, the 20th instant at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

THE BOMBAY INSURANCE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Insurance Brokers working in Bombay will meet on Saturday (to-day) the 19th instant in the office of Seth Vallabhdas Gordhandas Dossa at 19, Bruce Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp when Brokers are cordially invited to attend the same.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Dr. K. Siaram, Vice-Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur will deliver a lecture on "Evolution of Hindustic Architecture" at the Society's Hall on Monday (the 21st instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Captain Gladstone Solomon, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay will preside.

BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee of the above Institute near the Imperial Cinema Prof. Kalyanpurkar will conduct a special "Lathi and Wrestling Class" in the compound behind the Gymnasium to-morrow (Sunday) between 8 and 9 a.m. and 5 and 6 p.m., respectively. This class is especially meant for the educated people. For particulars apply to the Secretaries.

ADDRESS TO MR. MEGHJIBHAI THOBHAN.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Sangh a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Madhav Baug, for presenting an address on behalf of the above community to its President, Seth Meghjibhai Thobhan, when Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, will preside.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION, BOMBAY.

A general meeting of the members of the Saloon Department of the Union will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Union's Office, Carnac Bridge, to consider the question of appointing a successor to Mr. J. J. Athaide who has resigned his presidentship of the Union, and to devise means for the early fusion of the two existing unions of Indian seamen in Bombay into one single organisation.

ORTHODOXY IN EXCELSIS!

PT. NEKIRAM SARMA'S LIFE IN DANGER?

NOR EXPRESSING VIEWS ON WIDOW REMIARRIAGE

The Secretary of the Vidhwa Vivah Sahaik Sabha, wires from Bhivani: "For expressing his views on the subject of widow remarriage, Pandit Nekiram Sharma has incurred the wrath of some orthodox Brahmins and Mahajans. Their attempt to outcaste him has failed for want of support.

Yesterday, there was a rumour that Panditji would be severely taken to task by them for giving expression to his views.

Last year, it will be remembered, Panditjee while at his house was attacked and it was due to the intervention of his brothers that Panditji escaped with slight injuries.

Rumour is still afloat that another attempt will be made on Pandit Nekiram's life. This morning, it is reported, a Brahmin with a stick rushed after Panditji while passing through a street, but the assailant was prevented from assaulting him by people. Sensation prevails in the town."

SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED, BUT LEADER ARRESTED

BARISAL, Mar. 18.

Mr. Satisen, leader of the Patuakali movement, was arrested at satyagraha office in the town hall under warrant under sections 107 and 114.

Thirteen satyagrahi prisoners, who had been on hunger strike in jail, were released today. Volunteers are being organised to defend Hindus in terror.—Free Press.

KEROSINE RATES.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO, INDIA LTD.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Shell Cases per case	0 0 6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair	7 12 6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	7 10 6
Rising Sun brand Bulk per 8 Imp. gals	6 6 6
Swan Brand New tins per pair	6 4 6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5 0 6

BIG BLAZE IN BOMBAY.

RS. 20,000 WORTH COTTON BURNT DOWN.

HEROIC EFFORTS OF FIRE BRIGADE

A fire broke out in the early hours of Friday morning in one of the godowns attached to Chanda Ramji Cotton Press at Colaba. A watchman on his rounds noticing the smoke issuing from the godowns raised an alarm and phoned the fire brigade. In a few minutes a fire engine from Colaba was on the spot which was followed by seven other engines from Fort, Byculla, Mandvi and Gowalia Tank. The fire had by this time extended as far as the roof and the engines commenced a combined attack wit htheir houses and brought under control the fire after about half an hour's strenuous efforts. The cause of fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The godown contained loose cotton and if it was not due to the timely arrival of the fire engine from Colaba, it would have proved disastrous as several other godowns adjoining the one under fire contained loose cotton. The damage is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

TO-DAY'S RACES

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

3-0 p.m. THE FUTURITY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

D'SOUZA	1
LONG SILK	2
ZAREEF	3

3-30 p.m. THE FUTURITY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

NAYIF PASHA	1
GAFFI	2
SAVAGE	3

4-0 p.m. THE FUTURITY PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 1 mile.

SARSAM	1
HADIR	2
PEACH	3

4-30 p.m. THE FINAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

MOOLTAN	1
JALMOOD	2
MONEY SPINNER	2

5-0 p.m. THE GOODBYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

BURGOS	1
NOUGAT	2
KILLALOO	3

5-30 p.m. THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

VAINQUEUR	1
STARBOARD	2
TRISTAN	3

6-0 p.m. THE BROCKLESLY STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

GREEK LAD	1
THE TYPHOON	2
KILINDINI	3

6-30 p.m. THE FINAL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

SABIQ	1
ANWAR	2
ARABIAN STAR	3

SENEX'S DOUBLE:
MOOLTAN
GREEK LAD.

JAINS AND MR. MUNSHI'S NOVELS.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED.

A largely attended meeting of the Jaint of Bombay was held on Friday evening in the Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall to protest against the writings of Mr. K. M. Munshi, which it was alleged, had annoyed the religious feelings of the Jain community. Mr. Chotalal Piemji presided.

This matter had come before the Jain Shwetamber Conference held on the 29th of August 1926 and it was resolved to appoint a committee to go through the objectionable writings and submit a report. The committee reported that Mr. K. M. Munshi had published three novels in Gujerati entitled:—(1) "Patan-ni-Prabhuta" (2) "Gujerat-no-Nath" and (3) "Rajadhiraj" in which the religious heads of the Jain community were run down. The committee pointed out the objectionable paragraphs and recommended that Mr. Munshi should be called upon to make satisfaction to the Jain community failing which the question should be taken up in the newspapers to refute the allegations and protest meetings be held in different parts of the country. The committee had also heard that Mr. Munshi desired to introduce these books as Gujerati text books for the university examinations and the committee recommended to request the government not to use the said books as text books as it would injure the religious feeling of the Jain community.

The meeting passed resolutions as recommended by the committee and dispersed late in the night.

A USEFUL INSTITUTION

SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTE.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE

The premises of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, presented a festive appearance on Friday afternoon, when His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the Institution and performed the annual prize distribution ceremony. His Excellency the Governor, coming exactly at 5 o'clock with his Body Guard, was received near the main gate by the Chairman and members of the Managing Committee and the "Bunbury Troop" Boy Scout Guard of Honours. The Chairman introduced to His Excellency, the members of the Committee, the Secretary and the Superintendent. Before going to the meeting ground His Excellency inspected the premises of the Institution.

THE MEETING GROUND.

The spacious maidan within the ramparts was very tastefully decorated with flags and flowers. A special dais had been raised for His Excellency and the distinguished guests. The gathering was a distinguished one. His Excellency, on his coming to the meeting ground, was given a very rousing reception.

THE CROWDED PROGRAMME.

The proceedings commenced with a bright gymnastic display by a band of smart young boys. A scene from "Scout Life" was the second item in the crowded programme. The Swedish drill played by well-trained energetic Boy Scouts, evoked admiration from the distinguished gathering. The most inspiring feature of the function was the Boxing Tournament.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

His Excellency then distributed prizes and medals among several boys of outstanding merit. The first two prizes were His Excellency's prizes for good conduct. The Captain of the Boy Scouts presented to the Governor the group photo of "Bombay Boy Scout Troop."

PAYING PROPOSITION.

Mr. E. J. Bunbury, the Chairman of the Institute, in his annual report, stated that the finances of the Institution were in a satisfactory condition. The average cost per head was Rs. 231. The chief merit of the Institution lay in the fact that half of the annual expenditure was made up by the profits derived from workshops.

PROGRESS DURING CURRENT YEAR.

The Chairman informed the guests that under the able guidance of Mr. Mehta the two Boy Scout patrols had grown into a full Troop which had been duly registered as the 63rd Bombay Troop. The spirit of the Scout Law was making itself felt in the school and as a character building influence amongst boys he knew of no better movement. Cricket results had been considerably better and a regular programme of matches with other schools, had been carried out. The boys were encouraged to write account of expeditions and in many cases those accounts were accompanied by sketches which reflected considerable credit on the efficiency of the drawing classes. With a view to providing extra means of healthy exercise, the Committee had put up a number of swings and seasons which had been so successfully tried by the Bombay Municipality in the various play-grounds in the city. Workshops had been well employed and boys themselves delivered goods to customers. That saved the Institution a good deal in cart here. A good deal of land was brought into consideration and the boys were taught lessons in agriculture and horticulture.

CHILDREN'S ACT.

Mr. Bunbury then referred to the Children's Act and its effects upon the Institution. With the inauguration of the new Act, he said, they had been busy seeing how far they could arrange to increase their accommodation. It had been decided by the Committee that, provided Government would sanction the expenditure necessary for building a recreation shed and would allow it to be used as a class room, they could arrange by turning one of the class rooms into a dormitory to take 40 to 50 more boys thereby bringing the number to about 380. The Chairman hoped that the Government would sanction the scheme. He considered the inauguration of that Act, an important landmark in the progress of social legislation of the Presidency.

AFTER-CARE.

Mr. Bunbury informed the guests that of the 80 boys discharged during the preceding year, 40 had actually secured employment either direct from the Institution or through the superintendent of the Shepherd After Care Home. The remaining boys were repatriated at the Institute's expense to their homes up-country. The popularity of the Auxiliary Home was increasing every day. The presence of an ever increasing number of old boys at the prize distribution was the most eloquent token they could give the Institution of their appreciation of what the Institution had been able to do for them.

His Excellency was loudly ovated when he rose to read his speech. He said:—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

When I attended the prize-giving at this Institution about two years ago, I expressed the hope that I should be able to visit it at least once a year. I certainly should have come last year, and, in fact, had arranged to do so when circumstances, to which you, Sir, have alluded in such kind terms, prevented me doing so. I am most grateful for your remarks.

I have already read with much interest the annual report for 1925-26, to which you, Mr. Chairman, have invited our attention, and I congratulate you on the business-like way in which the history of the year has been presented, and particularly on the first appearance of a regular audited balance sheet, which enables your Committee and Government to see exactly how we stand. I referred two years ago to the great advantage of having a business man in charge of an institution of this kind, and I desire to congratulate Mr. Bunbury on the excellent work he has done, and to convey to him my own thanks and the thanks of Government for the time and labour he has devoted to the welfare of the Reformatory, and of the boys who are under training here. I should like also to thank the members of the Committee for the help they have given in so many directions, which has enabled the institution to show such excellent results.

I think I saw the 63rd Bombay Troop, for the first time since it has been registered as such, at the Camp Fire held a few weeks ago on the Maidan, and it was with particular pleasure that I saw it again on my arrival here this afternoon. As Chief Scout for Bombay I very much appreciate having in my possession a photograph of the youngest Troop in the Bombay Scouts Association, and I am very grateful to the Scouts for giving it to me, and for the frame, made so well by themselves. As a knowledge of the principles of scouting and of the scout law permeates the whole school, I am convinced that it will be of the greatest value in building up the character of the boys. This, as your Chairman has observed, is the ultimate object of all the training in an institution such as this, and it is most satisfactory to learn that so much attention is paid here to the development of character, and that so much success has attended the efforts of the management and the staff in this direction. I congratulate particularly Mr. Mehta on his success in forming the 63rd Bombay Troop, to which I am sure every Scout is proud to belong, and I look forward to a still further extension of the movement here in the coming year.

Closely connected with scouting is the encouragement of sport and games of all kinds, and I have heard with pleasure your remarks about a regular programme of cricketes matches with other schools having been carried out. I am sure that healthy exercise in the open air, particularly in properly organised games, is not only the best preventive of feelings of boredom, but the best doctor in the world, and offers the best training in self-discipline. That extra freedom given to the boys, on their own honour and responsibility, is a valuable asset in maintaining discipline and improving the general tone of the institution.

EXPANSION OF CHILDREN'S ACT.

I am very grateful to the Committee for their decision to take in a few more boys under the new Children's Act, and for their offer of assistance in the working of the Act. The Reformatory will shortly be notified as a Certified School under the Act, and the necessary alterations to the Recreation Shed will very soon be sanctioned. This will be one of the first practical steps taken to bring the new Act into operation, and full credit is due to the Chairman and the Committee for their prompt and generous offer of assistance in giving effect to this important piece of social legislation.

The attention which is being paid to the after care of those who have been trained in this Institution, and to securing employment for them, is a very important feature, and I have listened with interest to what has been said on this subject. I am glad to learn that the boys have been so successful in obtaining employment, and, in view of the excellent training that they receive here, I trust that all those who are in a position to offer employment will not overlook the possibility of taking boys from this Institution, who, in view of their training, are likely to be very efficient. So far as I have heard, those who have been employed outside, after their period of training here, have been a credit to the Institution, and I have no doubt that all the boys here, when they leave this place and go out in the world, will remember that they also should be a credit to the School and to those who have taken so much trouble over their education.

The question of after care in an Institution such as this is most important. I have been very much struck by the fact that so many Old Boys come here in increasing numbers every year to the Prize Distribution. This shows very clearly that they desire to keep in touch with the School which has done so much for them, and, in a way, indicates their gratitude to all who have been responsible for their education and upbringing here. The satisfactory results of finding employment could not have been achieved without the very valuable assistance of Ensign MacArthur, and to him and his assistants in the Sheppard After Care Home I offer my very sincere thanks.

It is real pleasure to me to come here and meet the boys, and see them so well and happy. When one realises that over 5,000 boys have passed through this Institution since it was founded, one gets some idea of the value of the work done, and of the serious loss to the Presidency which would have occurred had this David Sassoon Reformatory not been in existence during this period. A well trained healthy lad, going out into the world with hope and determination to make good, is a great asset to any nation or any country while an underfed, uneducated boy, often brought up in the midst of crime, is not only an expense, but detrimental to the real progress of any country. This Institution has given, even up to now, 5,000 lads a chance they would never have had without it, and I wish all those who have passed through, and those now here, all happiness and success in life, and may they reward those who have worked for their welfare by proving themselves worthy citizens of their country.

After a vote of thanks to His Excellency cart hire. A good deal of land was brought with acclamation, the gathering dispersed.

APPEAL AGAINST EXECUTION.

"SAK" REPEATS REQUEST TO PROF. INDRA.

LATTER A WAITS APPEAL JUDGMENT

HARDWAR, March 18.

Pandit Indra son of Swami Shraddhanand received the following telegram from Mr. Saklatvala, M.P.:—"Regret your absence in Delhi. May I repeat my request made from the steamer, you lead an appeal against the execution of your noble father's murderer."

Pandit Indra has sent the following reply:—"Your telegram. The accused is appealing to the High Court. It is premature submitting petition for mercy before the High Court pronounces judgment. If matters stand as they are I shall submit a petition after the judgment.—A. P.

A MODEL SCHOOL IN INDIA.

TO BE NAMED AFTER VICEROY

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar met the heads of Thiruvaduthurai and Dharampuram mutts in connection with the proposed establishing of a model school in India on the type of the English model school at Eton. The proposed school will be opened either at Bangalore, Dehra Dun or Roorkee and will be named after the Viceroy.

As a result of his interview with the head of the Thiruvaduthurai Mutt the Dewan Bahadur has been promised by the Mutt for a period of ten years an annual donation of six thousand rupees, provided it will be utilised for the promotion of Sanskrit and Tamil studies and a Hindu temple is erected within the school.

It is understood that Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar has failed to get any help from the other two Mutts.—Free Press.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

A summons has been issued by the Third Presidency Magistrate against a German resident of Bombay, Harry Tesswanu of Hamburg, calling upon him to answer the charge of criminal breach of Trust in respect of £325, 600 certificates of Spar Pramien Anbige, and five cases of Saccharine, brought against him by Mr. R. J. Mistry of Messrs. R. J. Mistry and Co. Apollo Street, Bombay.

Mr. Mistry, in the information filed by him stated that the accused joined him as a partner in 1919. He was to remain in Germany and ship to Bombay sundry goods indented for by the complainant.

In 1921, the accused secured for the benefit of the partnership the agency of Aniline Dyes for India from Messrs. Kalle and Co., of Germany, for which the complainant had deposited through the accused £300. Later on, when the Agency business had proceeded smoothly for some time the depost money with interest was returned to the accused, which the complainant alleged, he had misappropriated.

In 1922, Complainant remitted to the accused £40 with instructions to purchase German Government War Bonds and the accused wrote to him, to the effect that he had purchased 600 Spar Pramien Anbige certificats. In spite of repeated demands, they had not yet been delivered to him.

In 1923, the complainant indented for five cases Saccharine which on arrival could not be sold on a profit. They were therefore re-shipped to the accused for resale in Germany. He had not accounted for the proceeds.

The Complainant, therefore charged the accused with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of the above three items.

Mr. B. S. Sanjana appeared for the Complainant.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 18.
Previous Closing Rate	13.79
To-day's Opening Rate	13.72
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	13.84
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL.

	March 18.
Previous Closing Rate	7.39
To-day's Opening Rate	7.34
Difference	.05
To-day's Closing Rate	7.33
Difference	—.06

Broach April/May Expectation 290 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	March 18.
Silver Ready	25 7 0
Difference	0 4 0
	Higher.
Silver Forward	25 4 0
Difference	0 4 0
	Higher.

Tone of market:—India and China bought.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1927.

QUO VADIS?

"Do not tell me of holy waters or stone images; they may cleanse us, if they do, after a long period. A saintly man purifies us at sight."

—A Sanskrit Verse.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala has rendered a distinct service to the country by addressing his Open Letter to Gandhiji. Nothing is more disastrous for a nation, as for an individual, than stagnation of thought and the refusal to subject its activities to searching and healthy criticism so as continually to adjust them to the changing requirements of its vital needs. The letter which Mr. Saklatvala has addressed to Gandhiji and the reply which it has evoked from the latter should serve the nation as the searchlight which it must direct inwards in order to find out whither it is going and to reassure itself if the path it has taken is the right one which will lead it to its goal. It is idle to ignore the fact that our national movement has never been weaker than it is to-day and that we are passing through the worst period of reaction after the greatest and most glorious effort for freedom that we have made in our history. At such a time as this it is only natural that a feeling of acute dissatisfaction should take possession of the minds of many ardent patriots and should find expression in vague proposals for a more vigorous prosecution of the struggle for national freedom. To such ardent patriots the visit of Mr. Saklatvala has come as a god-send and his stirring speeches and courageous plain-speking have at once revived their enthusiasm and intensified their dissatisfaction with things as they are. They have, to their agreeable surprise, found him saying with an eloquence and an ability all his own, all of what they themselves had been wanting but had not had his courage to say openly —and much more that had never occurred to many of them. His fellow-countrymen must, therefore, be grateful to him for the stimulus to their thought-processes which he has provided and for the clear re-statement of Gandhiji's political philosophy which his letter has evoked. It is the inevitable fate of all great men to be misunderstood and misjudged and it is a commonplace of human experience that the worst enemies of a cause are to be found among its most fanatical votaries. So has it been with Gandhiji and the cause for which he stands. And it is not surprising that misled by the enthusiastic exaggerations of some of Gandhiji's followers, Mr. Saklatvala has been led to an erroneous conception of the Khaddar movement.

Before, however, we deal with the true place of the Khaddar movement, it is necessary to point out that Mr. Saklatvala has, in criticising Gandhiji, succumbed to the familiar temptation of judging him by standards which have no application to his case. According to Mr. Saklatvala the tasks the great leaders of popular movements of modern times had to perform are three: "The first task of these leaders was to express boldly and fearlessly the unexpressed voice of the people. The second task of these leaders was without waiting for the new to obstruct the old, with such efficiency as to make it absolutely impossible for the old order to continue to function. The third task was to re-construct and arduously and slowly to build up a new life." Mr. Saklatvala's accusation against Gandhiji is that while he performed the first task, he abandoned the second task and so the third task is out of the question and "we are so overwhelmed with the disastrous defeat at the second stage of your (Gandhiji's) struggle that our lot to-day is harder than before to attain success over the conditions of the past". Mr. Saklatvala's complaint against Gandhiji is, that he missed a great opportunity at Bardoli: "You only opened the eyes of the political opponents of India, and by your inaction after a certain psychology was aroused, you only brought India under a tighter grip of her opponents and made her enslavement a little worse than before." Here Mr. Saklatvala evidently labours under a misconception of the fundamentals of the Non-co-operation movement. Rightly or wrongly, India had decided that she could win her freedom only through non-violence. The path of violence was before her, but she deliberately rejected it partly on account of expediency and partly because she accepted from her leader the matchless weapon of Satyagraha—the weapon of moral force exercised through suffering and sacrifice which she felt sure would not only give her freedom but also promise the release of humanity from the seeming necessity of violent wars for freedom. Having accepted non-violence as the sheet-anchor of her struggle, the Bardoli decision was inevitable. Gandhiji is right when he says that his retracing his steps at Bardoli was an act of wisdom and supreme service to the country. For, as he says, "the movement of 1920 was designed to show that we could not reform the soulless system by violent means, thus becoming soulless ourselves, but we could do so only by not becoming victims of the system, that is, by non-co-operation, by saying an emphatic 'no' to every advance made to entrap us into the net spread by Satan." It was neither the Bardoli decision nor even the arrest of Gandhiji which began the decline of the Non-co-operation movement. In fact, so well had the movement taken root in the country that Gandhi in jail was more dangerous to the Government than Gandhi free. The real causes of the failure of the Non-co-operation movement were the pusillanimity and the procrastination of his followers who proved unworthy of him and instead of loyally supporting him by carrying on the movement of peaceful resistance gave a deathblow to it first by a futile and prolonged enquiry whether civil disobedience was practicable, and, secondly, by succumbing to the snares of Councils. The result was that when he came out of jail, he found that the atmosphere that he had created for direct action had disappeared and he had to perform the almost superhuman task of at once giving his moral support to a programme of Council work in which he had no faith but which had attracted many of his best followers and of building from the bottom upwards again. It is possible to be wise after the event. But can any one gainsay that Gandhiji wisely bowed to the inevitable in making one surrender after another, first to Deshbandhu Das and then to Pandit Motilalji? Holding the conviction that he does, is it fair to expect him to be enthusiastic about work in the Councils? The burden is on those who have faith in the work in the Councils to utilise them to the fullest, by joint endeavour, with a view to exert the utmost pressure possible on the bureaucracy.

Work outside the Councils is thus only available to Gandhiji and here the critic has some justification for complaint that he has given up to the Khaddar movement what is meant for the country. The reply to this criticism that the work for the Khaddar movement is work for the country is hardly adequate; for Gandhiji can certainly do much more than giving sole attention to that movement. As for Khaddar, the claims that he makes on its behalf have found remarkable confirmation from a quarter the authority of which Mr. Saklatvala will not question. In the course of their written statement submitted to the Agricultural Commission, the Indian Merchants' Chamber say: "In the opinion of my Committee the only subsidiary industry which can be suggested for the whole of India is the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry. There are other subsidiary industries like dairying, poultry farming, sericulture, horticulture, toy making, match manufacture, etc., but all these have got their limitation. Sericulture and horticulture, for instance, require a particular climate, while even dairying will not be deemed suitable for all the different parts of the country. Hand-spinning and hand-weaving, on the contrary, was once an All-India agricultural subsidiary industry and there is no reason why it should not again regain its old position." It is hardly possible to improve upon this plea for the Khaddar movement. Whatever Gandhiji's own views on machinery, he does not seek by the Khaddar movement to displace machinery. As he writes: "Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery, but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery." Nor does Khaddar displace any single cottage industry for which Mr. Saklatvala pleads. "On the contrary it is being daily recognised that it is becoming the centre of other village industries." Considering that the overwhelming majority of India's population live in the villages and the vast majority of them are the poorest of the poor in the world, there could be no more beneficent movement than that of Khaddar. While Mr. Saklatvala has not done justice to the Khaddar movement, he is right in urging that through Khaddar alone the salvation of the agriculturist cannot be brought about. The introduction of improved method of agriculture, the encouragement of the co-operative movement, the establishment of land mortgage banks and, above all, the organisation of the peasants with a view to give them relief from exploitation either by the Zemindar or the Government through land assessment, are activities that demand the attention and devotion of the leaders of the people. Gandhiji is not opposed to these activities, but his own pre-occupation with the Khaddar movement has had the unfortunate effect of making Congressmen apathetic towards them. So also is the case with the vital question of the organisation of the workers to which Mr. Saklatvala has rightly given special emphasis. The Congress has passed several resolutions on the subject, but they have been allowed to remain pious aspirations. Gandhiji is not, as Mr. Saklatvala has rather unjustly suggested, opposed to organisation of labour. In fact, perhaps the best organised Labour union in the country owes, if not its origin, its development to him. But, in this as in respect of ameliorating the condition of the peasants, his present pre-occupation with Khaddar is having its unfortunate repercussion in the neglect by Congressmen of a work the importance of which, both from the point of view of securing for the workers the satisfaction of their human needs and of obtaining an invaluable political weapon and the support of the international Labour movement, the only powerful movement for peace and freedom in the world, cannot be over-estimated. Mr. Saklatvala we repeat, has rendered a distinct service to his country by addressing his Open Letter to Gandhiji. He has been instrumental in having some common misconceptions about Gandhiji and his work removed and he has drawn attention to certain drawbacks in our national movements which it is the duty of its leaders to remedy at the earliest opportunity. We are glad to know that a movement is afoot in Delhi to summon a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in order to ratify the fusion of political parties. Having achieved the task of formulating a programme of Council work acceptable to all sections of Congressmen, it will be the duty of the All-India Congress Committee to co-relate it with work in the country, especially in the villages and the factories. In the successful performance of this duty it will find Mr. Saklatvala's experience and suggestions both opportune and invaluable.

BARBARITIES IN MINES

We find it difficult to use the language of restraint in commenting upon the shameless manner in which our miners are being sweated by the owners and the Indian Mines Act is being administered by the Government. The Government, indeed, would appear, judging by the report on the operation of mines for the year 1925, to have entered into an alliance for exploiting the ignorant and helpless workers and every self-respecting Indian will denounce the execrable treatment accorded to women and the illegalities perpetrated against children. The tone and the style of the report leaves little room for doubt that Government have reduced themselves to the position of henchmen of callous capitalists instead of acting, as they are meant and expected to do, as the beneficent guardians of the helpless labourers. For, while the Chief Inspector of Mines describes at great length the productivity of miners and labourers, and shows the greatest concern for facilitating the export of coal to other countries in accordance with the provisions of the Coal Grading Act, he slurs over the employment of women in mines and the most appalling treatment meted out to them. He refers to the terrible number of accidents in mines, and even to prosecutions launched against mine-owners in a truly bureaucratic spirit, and we are left to wonder why this report has not attracted the attention of any members of the Assembly which should even now—though somewhat late in the day—give a vigorous shaking to Government.

To take first the employment of children in the mines. In spite of the clearest provisions of the Act of 1923 which emphatically and unequivocally prohibited the employment of children in mines, we are faced with the amazing scandal of the ruthless exploitation of 6,381 and 4,135 children in the years 1924 and 1925, respectively. The hollowness of the mineowners' plea that most of the children shown in the returns of 1924 were employed before 1st July in the year—when the Act actually came into operation—is clearly brought out by the absence of any appreciable reduction in their number during the succeding year. But the Chief Inspector should have known and given us the number of children employed during the latter half of 1924 and should have by the beginning of 1925 cleared the owners' brains of the nonsensical pleas about the clear meaning of the Act and about their ignorance of their managers' default in the matter. Moreover, how could the owners of coal and other mines seek to shelter themselves under the error of considering the application of the Act to be confined to underground work when we find as many as 1,297 out of 9,135 children being actually employed in the bowels of the earth in the year 1925? And how could the owners have made any false excuses about their managers' ignorance if they had been sharply prosecuted and heavily penalised for the gross violation of the new Act? Thus the real question arises: What were the Chief Inspector and his staff doing throughout the year 1925 and why could they not effectively stop the employment of so many as 4,135 children—not a small number in all conscience? It is no use the Chief Inspector now lamenting the lapses of the employers and assuring us of their good behaviour during the past year and the future, and we have no hesitation in requesting the members of the Provincial Councils and the Legislative Assembly to condemn the careless and the callous behaviour of the whole Inspectorate of mines.

On the other vital question of the employment of women in mines, the report before us is quite silent and the Chief Inspector coolly tell us that 84,434 women worked in mines during 1925 as against 87,434 in 1924. The women working underground numbered 60,375 in 1924 and we may infer that nearly the same number worked below the surface in 1925 too. It is useful to recall in this connection, that, as mentioned by Mr. J. B. Sen of the Servants of India Society in the course of a series of special articles published in these columns, "the question of prohibiting the employment of women in mines was raised by the Secretary of State for India as early as 1890 and yet the fact remains that the Government of India scarcely chose to avail themselves of the discretionary powers which the Acts of 1901 and 1923 vested in them." And their pusillanimity is well "betrayed" by the fact that even though they chose to go so far as to suggest, in the course of their circular letter in 1923, that "the time has now come to consider seriously the prohibition of employment of women underground, particularly in coal mines in which probably the conditions of work are hardest and open to the most serious objections," they have been evidently unnerved from taking any action by the stolid opposition of the Provincial Governments who seem to have cemented an alliance with the exploiters of Labour. And then what do we find on looking into the hard facts of the hours and wages of work allotted to miners? For example, women employed in the mica mines of Behar and Orissa get a pittance of Re. 1-14-0 for a week of 54 hours! And, again, the women working on the surface in a manganese mine in Madras get Re. 1-1-0 for a week extending over 52 hours! But why should women be allowed or compelled to work for a minute longer than 48 hours? These facts are enough to make even angles weep and yet our popular members have slept over them so long!

Turning to the section on accidents, we find again the story of owners' negligence and official connivance repeated. There were as many as 200 fatal accidents in mines—a decrease of only 17 on the average number in the preceding five years, while there was an actual increase of serious accidents from 410 to 479. The total accidents involved the loss of 233 lives of whom 195 were men and 38 women. And yet the Chief Inspector, while detailing the circumstances of many accidents, admits that "all these accidents could have been avoided". In the same callous manner we are informed that "there were again several instances of underground fires due to spontaneous combustion" and while admitting that the fires have much to do with the large amounts of coal left in the mines, the Chief Inspector has no hesitation in saying that "it is to be feared that the risk of fires will increase rather than diminish in the future". "The general adoption of hydraulic stoving," he continues, "offers an apparent solution but under present conditions it does not appear to be an economic proposition". And so, generations of miners—women as well as men—must continue to be offered as holocausts to the greed of owners who find it useful to employ cheap labourers but do not find it economical to use valuable preventives! The whole situation thus appears to be fraught with the gravest dangers to the lives and well-being of thousands of our poorest workmen who are yet compelled to face tremendous risks and we hope public opinion will enter a strong protest against the continuance of the barbarous exploitation of miners with the connivance of Government.

RESERVE BANK FOR INDIA.

AN URGENT NEED.

(BY PROF. G. N. JOSHI).

The necessity of establishing a Reserve Bank is now admitted on all hands. To stabilise our money market and banking organisation, to facilitate banking development on a sound and healthy basis, to make our banking organisation adequate, to lay a foundation of sound finance, to safeguard against inflation or deflation, to mobilise our capital resources, in short, in order to enable us to follow a well thought out, comprehensive and conscious monetary policy a reserve bank is indispensable. This reserve bank can be safely entrusted with the issue of paper money and also with the sole control of currency and credit. Sound monetary reform is not possible without the creation of this institution. The Currency Commission is right in stating that it is not desirable to change the Imperial Bank of India into a Central Reserve Bank. The Imperial Bank of India as a commercial bank with a net-work of branches has a distinct and definite role to play in our monetary and banking organisation. By its very nature it is meant to supply the need for more banking facilities. In the larger interests of banking we should not get this bank transformed into a Central Reserve Bank, but we must create a "de novo" reserve bank.

THE LIFE FORCE.

The Reserve Bank is to be the life force of India's money market and industrial development. It will affect the well-being of all sections of the community by its policy, hence it must be truly national and democratic institution. In creating a reserve bank we should proceed in the light of the latest theoretical opinion as well as practical experience. We can have an institution which can satisfy all these requirements. We have no difficulties because we have no serious commitments, even the contract with the Imperial Bank of India which terminates in 1931, can be terminated earlier after reasonably compensating that institution for the loss which it may sustain by such an early termination.

SOME NECESSARY CONDITIONS.

In creating a Reserve Bank the following conditions should be strictly fulfilled:—

1. The capital of the Reserve Bank (5 crores) should be offered entirely to the Indian public. It should be divided into five lakhs of fully-paid up shares, each share being of the value of Rs. 100. No individual or a body corporate can hold more than five shares. This condition is fundamental because we must see from the beginning that the monetary policy of a country does not pass under the control of a certain section of the community.

2. The dividend should be limited from the beginning to 6 per cent, all excess of profits to be carried partly into the reserve fund and partly to the treasury.

3. It is to act as the sole banker to the Government. The Government balances should be kept entirely with this bank. The Imperial Bank of India may be reasonably remunerated for any business done on behalf of the Government or the Reserve Bank in the Mofussil. It should be emphasised that no concessions or privileges either by way of keeping certain balances without interest or by giving preference in subscribing to the capital in any other form should be granted to the Imperial Bank of India.

4. The Reserve Bank being the bankers'

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Watching for Ever.

Earl Winterton appears to be still scanning the Indian horizon to find some auspicious signs for the appointment of the Royal Commission on Reforms. But, alas! his efforts appear to have gone in vain as his Government have not still not made up their mind about it. Of course, we may presume that the noble Earl, who replied on these lines in the House of Commons, must have learnt by this time that his pet dyarchical system is now in full swing in all provinces —even including Bengal and Central Provinces where it had ceased to function during the last three years. He must have also been gratified to learn that the Indian Legislative Assembly has been kind enough to give its special patronage to the British Steel industry and it has also voted away millions of pounds to Britishers by adopting the 18d. ratio. Could co-operation—nay, sub-servience—go further? And yet Earl Winterton is not yet satisfied. He may, therefore, do well to ponder rather carefully over the speeches delivered in the Assembly on Mr. Jayakar's motion for a cut in the travelling allowances of Executive Councillors, and note in particular the ominous note struck by the mover about the very limit of co-operation having been well-nigh reached. The high dignitaries of Downing Street are, of course, at liberty to delay as long as they like the appointment of the precious commission—and we refuse to believe that it will usher the millennium. But let them realise that the days of national and international reckoning can never be so conveniently put off and that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

The Retort Courteous.

Sir Austen Chamberlain stated in reply to a question in the House of Commons that he had asked Mr. Chen, in view of the recent disturbances at Wuhu, "to telegraph instructions for the protection of British life and property there and the suppression of anti-British agitation." But what is really necessary in China is the suppression of the anti-Chinese military demonstration by Britain. Then only will there be an end to the anti-British feeling in China which is by no means restricted to the portions of the country under the influence and political power of the Canton Government. North as well as South China is determined to be free from the foreign incubus. Mr. Chen in a special interview he granted to Mr. Arthur Ransome, the representative of the "Manchester Guardian" in China, made it quite clear how the anti-Chinese military display of Great Britain aggravates the situation and makes a peaceful solution of the quarrel between the Foreign Powers and China impossible. "You must realise," he said, "that by putting these troops into Shanghai you are reaching a public in China which our propaganda would never reach." This is the sort of retort courteous which Mr. Chen loves to give and Britain will find it impossible to deny the force and the truth of his contention.

Reduce High Salaries.

We heartily join the chorus of congratulations that will be showered on the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel for entrusting to Gandhiji large sums of money, saved from his salary. The total amount will, we are told, be set apart for the present and will be utilised for public purposes according to the advice of a Board of Trustees. In commenting on these generous contributions of the Hon. Mr. Patel, Gandhiji rightly says that "if for some reason or other salaries out of all proportion to Indian environment must be drawn an adequate proportion of them may be set apart for some public good." We may well ask, however, why the scale of these salaries cannot be reduced, specially when they fall to the lot of Indian politicians. It may well be recalled that the Ministers' salaries in many of the provinces were rightly placed on a lower scale than that of the Executive Councillors' salaries even though the Reforms Act left complete freedom to the Councils in the matter. And yet nobody can say that their dignity has been compromised in the least. There is again a welcome move to reduce the salary of the President of the Bombay Council. Will it not be possible to carry the movement higher up and all round so that the high pitch of exploitation carried on by Government may be reduced—however slightly—and an excellent example may be set to foreign officers to bring down their emoluments to a level that prevails throughout the civilized world—the level permitted by the only deciding test, namely, the capacity of the country to pay?

The Exigencies of Public Service.

Great is the consideration of the Ma-Bap Sarkar for the exigencies of public service. Government servants even if they are mere men must not consider themselves unqualified to do the duties appertaining to posts created specially for women incumbents. The interests of public service demand that Government must rise superior to these considerations of sex. So it is that a recent Government Notification states that "Mr. J. S. Kadri, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division," is to hold charge "of the office of Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mrs. F. L. Stockbridge." Mr. Kadri will be an Inspector in the Bombay Division and an Inspector and also an Inspectress in the Northern Division. We would warn applicants for jobs not to address him in that Division, however, as "Dear Sir and Madam (ex-officio)." The title may be absolutely complete and officially correct, but it is, it must be confessed, a trifle confusing.

SOVIET NOTE TO CHINA?

RELEASE OF STEAMER & DETENU EMANDED

"RIDICULOUS PROTESTS" SAYS CHINESE REPLY.

FALL OF NANKING IMMINENT?

LONDON, March 17.

Shanghai:—The discovery of a tremendous quantity of anti-Foreign propaganda pamphlets buried under 150 tons of coal on board the Pamiat Lenina is described in a written statement as the Chinese case for the seizure of the vessel. It asserts that so-called diplomatic couriers did not carry diplomatic passports and their "valises" contained schemes for action in and around Shanghai, while in addition to the regular crew, there were eleven Chinese compradores and over thirty coolies, ostensibly deck-hands, but so superfluous that unless they were there for purpose of handling special kind of "cargo", their presence is a mystery. Finally a woman travelling as Mrs. Grosberg was reluctant to reveal her identity, until the papers including important Soviet documents in her possession showed she was Madame Borodin. Documents found in "diplomatic bags" are at present the subject of communications between Russia and China.

SOVIET NOTE TO CHINA.

The Soviet has addressed a further Note to Government declaring that Chinese manuscripts found on board Pamiat Lenina had been placed there by the White Russian officers with a view to providing excuse for the seizure of the vessel. The Note protests most strongly at the presence of such officers in the Chinese Army and demands immediate release of the vessel and Detenus.

The Northern Headquarters have replied summarising the Soviet protests as amusing and ridiculous, and expressing surprise at the Soviet audacity in protesting against the seizure of Pamiat Lenina instead of apologising for their propaganda. The reply claims that the military authorities had the right to search because Nanking area was under martial law.—Reuter.

FALL OF NANKING IMMINENT?

NATIONALISTS' LATEST SUCCESSES

LONDON, March 18.

Shanghai.—Terrorism increases as the fall of Nanking becomes apparently imminent. Another murder occurred to-day. It is regarded as significant that Shantung forces are not seriously resisting Southerners. Fall of Nanking is believed to be tantamount to giving Cantonese, Shanghai, as they will there be astride Shanghai-Peking Railway.

The Nationalists' latest successes include capture of Wukiang, twelve miles from Soochow and Lishui, 25 mies southeast of Nanking.—Reuter.

SERIOUS FIGHTING.

CAPTURE OF NANKING SOUTHERNERS' GOAL

Serious fighting between the Northern and Southern Chinese forces is now apparently in progress. The situation is confused and reliable information is scarce. But it is believed that Southerners are conventrating on the capture on Nanking which is regarded as the key position to Shanghai by-means of dual attacks directed from between Wuhu and the western shore of Lake Taihu. Meanwhile although Shanghai is full of rumours regarding the progress of fighting situation in the city despite the labour uneasiness and the activity of the agitators regains generally calm.—B. O. W.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHINESE DEFENCE FORCE.

NO LEVY TO BE IMPOSED ON BRITISH SUBJECTF

LONDON, March 17.

The question of British subjects at Shan- contributing towards the Defence Force was again raised at the question time in the House of Commons and brought an emphatic answer from Mr. Churchill who had stated that patriotic offers of the British community at Shangai in the wartime regarding incometax were dropped on account of the constitutional issues involved.

Commander Kenworthy suggested that they should now be asked to contribute to the Defence Force.

The Chancellor evoked Conservative cheers by replying: Certainly not. They are suffering more than any other class of the British subjects.—Reuter.

A MAZE OF INTRIGUES.

CHANG-KAI-SHEK HUMILIATED

LONDON, March 18.

A few clear facts emerge from the maze of political intrigues characteristising the cleavage in the Nationalists' ranks. But an account of the closing proceedings of the Kuomintang Executive Conference at Hankow points to a victory for the Extremists, placing the Kuomintang on an undisguised Soviet basis, abolishing several chairmanships previously held by Chang-Kai-Shek and making the Generalissimo subject to the authority of military council of which Chang-Kai-shek will now merely be a member.

Doubtful factors at present are whether the Cantonese military authorities will quietly acquiesce in the humiliation of their Chief, or Chang-Kai-shek himself will take the reverse lying down.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED.

LONDON, March 18.

Shanghai.—The General Labour Union has called a general strike which will begin to-morrow and last "until the Nationalist army enters Shanghai." A Union manifesto states that the strike is purely political.—Reuter.

SERVANT LOCKED UP, AND MASTER MOBBED.

CHEQUES WRESTED AT REVOLVER POINT.

LONDON, March 18.

Shanghai.—Four armed Chinese entered the house of Mr. Geddes, an old man and former head of a well-known English firm, locked up his Chinese servants in cupboard and tied up his legs. Mr. Geddes was struck on the head and face with revolver till he signed cheques for 8,000 taels, and armed Chinese released him after cashing cheques. The crime is symptomatic of the growing lawlessness due partly to terrorism and partly to the fact that since the rendition of the mixed court foreign police are not empowered to eject swarms of criminals infesting the Settlement.—Reuter's Special.

RAJA OF PANAGAL TAKES UP CUDGEL.

SHALLOWNESS OF SWARAJIST POLICY IN MADRAS.

MR SATYAMURTI IN MINISTERIAL BLOCK?

MADRAS, March 17.

Referring to the action of the Swarajist Members of the Madras Council in remaining neutral on the token cut in the pay of registeration officers, the Raja of Panagal, the leader of the Justice Party, told a press representative that his object was to expose the Swarajists, and in that, he had succeeded. He said he was able to demonstrate the shallowness of the Swarajist claim. The Swarajists knew that if they voted against the Ministry, the latter would have to resign, and the Governor would be compelled either to re-transfer the Transferred Subjects or dissolve the Council. The adoption of either course would be sufficient obstruction to Diarchy. Yet, the Swarajists would not act so as the cause one of these courses to be taken.

It is understood that in view of the Swarajist attitude during the voting on demands, the leader of the Justice Party will make a statement in the Council to-morrow, calling on the President to allot seats for Swarajists in the Ministerial block.—A.P.

TAMATAVE CYCLONE HAVOC.

WHARF DESTROYED AND STEAMERS WRECKED

(From Our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, March 18.

The British Consul at Majunga, Madagascar, replying to an enquiry from the "Zanzibar Voice," regarding the damage done by the cyclone at Tamatave, informs the Secretariat here that the wharf has been destroyed, the foreshore is strewn with wreckage of all sorts, the harbour craft has been either sunk or demolished and two steamers belonging to Compagnie Havraise has been wrecked.

The Norwegian steamer "Amande" has foundered. No European or Indian is reported to have been killed ashore. Details will be sent as soon as possible. Regarding Indian families informing the exact nature and necessary relief, information is being sent.

BETTING IN "BUCKET SHOPS."

MADRAS GOVT'S COMMUNIQUE

MADRAS, March 17.

Government have issued the following communique for the suppression of bucket shops in Madras:

It was brought to the notice of Government that what are popularly known as bucket shops were coming into existence in the city for facilitating betting in connection with races in Madras and elsewhere. The Commissioner of Police, being called upon, reported upon the imperative need for legislation similar to that existing in Bombay and Bengal, and suggested certain amendments to the City Police Act, giving the necessary powers to the police to treat these shops as gambling dens, and deal with them accordingly. Government had these proposals examined by a Committee, who also emphasised the need for legislation. They consider that control is not practicable and the object should be suppression. The Committee support the proposals of the Commissioner as these would meet the case. They say that an important point arises in the suggested amendments, as they exclude from the definition of gambling, bets made between such licensee or licensees on the one hand and any individual in person on the other hand in such a manner and such contrivance as may be permitted by such license. It is not clear whether a bet made with a bookmaker licensed by the Race Club and also licensed by the Commissioner under the section would be protected under the proposed amendment. The Committee are impressed by the fact that if bookmakers are not licensed, very considerable encouragement would be given to bucket shops. Many bets are made with the bookmaker in preference to the totalisator for the reason that in the former case the odds are known, while in the latter case they are not known. If the book-maker is prohibited, such bets will be made in bucket shops. The Committee, therefore, realising that the suppression of bucket shops will be a difficult matter, are strongly of the opinion that bookmakers should not be prohibited.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Reformatory Matunga on Friday.

Lady Wison attended the Horse Show on Friday.

Major-General and Mrs. E. S. Girdwood dined at Government House Bombay on Friday.

WATCHING PROGRES OF EVENTS.

EARL WINTERTON ON REFORMS.

DEBATE ON INDIA POSTPONED

LONDON, March 17.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Charleton, Earl Winterton said that Government had already made clear the conditions in which it would be willing to consider the appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian Constitutional Reforms before 1929. They were constantly watching the progress of events in India and when they were satisfied that the conditions they had defined existed, the decision would be announced.

The debate on public affairs in India which Lord Olivier was to have initiated in the House of Lords on March 23rd has been postponed until March 30th.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON CURRENCY BILL.

LARGE NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS TABLED

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

The Currency Bill will be further discussed on Monday and the Finance Bill will be taken up immediately after the Currency Bill has been disposed of. The session may last until the 26th instant. A large number of amendments to the Finance Bill have already been tabled. The subjects covered include the salt tax and postal rates. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar have tabled amendments opposing the Abolition of the export duty on hides.—A. P. z

"PATRIOTISM" A SORT OF DRUNKENNESS.

COMRADE "SAK'S" ADDRESS IN DELHI

DELHI, Mar. 17.

"Patriotism is a sort of drunkenness and is at the root of all international jealousies and suicidal warfare" said Mr. Saklatvala in the course of his address on socialist economics at a public meeting held here under the Presidentship of Mr. Bharucha. There was nothing revolutionary about socialism either ethically or economically assured Mr. Saklatvala. What he wanted to lay particular stress was, that regard being had to the enormous unrepresented development of science and industry, it was that social system should accordingly readjust itself. What held good a century ago could no longer hold good now in 1927. Individual effort in the speaker's opinion should give way to collective effort. Survival of the fittest was cruel and callous theory. Whatever good things would have to offer to mankind should be equally divided amongst all. There must be equity in consumption and distribution. Communist creed, concluded Mr. Saklatvala, was much maligned and far more misrepresented by interested parties. He appealed to the audience not to be guided by others but to look things for themselves and form their own judgment.—Free Press.

TOO EXPENSIVE AND INEFFECTIVE.

SLASHING ATTACK ON AVIATION.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A slashing attack on aviation is made in a newly published volume "The Great Delusion" by "Neon" in which the author declares that commercially and militarily aviation is the exploded fiction. The writer argues it is too expensive commercially while ineffective in the naval sphere. Neon examines the flights of the Royal Air Force machines from Cairo to Cape and Cape to London and that four machines aggregating 1,800 horsepower conveyed eight persons 14,000 miles in 114 days whereas two tramp steamers with the same horsepower could have conveyed 4,600 tons cargo to similar distances in half the time. The book which has a preface by a well known naval writer is attracting considerable attention.—A. P.

TO UNITE ENGLISHMEN AND INDIANS

NAWAB OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN'S PROPOSAL

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The "Morning Post" welcomes the proposal of Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan for the formation of the "Friends of England and India Association" with the object of removing ignorance and fighting the evil it works. It says there is plenty of material in England for it in a very able community of Englishmen who have retired from services in India while in India there are a large number of Ruling princes and other enlightened and loyal Indians who disapprove of the way things have been going on. It suggests that these two should unite in one Association.—Reuter.

WANTED PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

MINISTERS POWERLESS ABOLISH DIARCHY.

"INSINCERE PROFESSIONS OF BRITISH STATESMEN."

MR. SATYAMURTHYS' RS. 100 TOKEN CUT.

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

Another political debate was raised this evening in the Council when the demand for Governor's household under head "Private Secretary" came up for discussion. Mr. Satyamurthy moved a token cut of Rs. 100 to discuss the question of grant of provincial autonomy to Madras. He prefaced his speech saying his demand was not the larger question of Swaraj but only provincial autonomy. That demand simply meant the disappearance of the reserved half and the abolition of dyarchy. Illustrating his point he said: "Suppose England was conquered in the last war and Germany imposed diarchy on England by which Finance, Irrigation, Defence and Law and Order were entrusted to Germans and the unfortunate Britishers were asked to carry on the administration along with them looking to them for approval. "How," he demanded, "the British and Scotch members of the House would view the contingency?" "It might be replied," he said, "that Germany did not conquer England while England has conquered India. Did the opponents of Reforms seriously advance that argument, and were they prepared to drive an angry and self-respecting nation to despair and turn India into a bigger Ireland?"

MINISTERS POWERLESS.

Referring to the powerlessness of Ministers, he quoted from the reports of the Reforms Inquiry Committee and evidence of the Madras Ministers who had written that diarchy had meant neither joint ministerial responsibility nor ministerial independence. He said even the present Ministers would soon discover their helplessness.

Adverting to the profession of British statesmen he said, they had been so insincere that men like Mr. Jinnah had been obliged to denounce them as humbugs. (A voice: Mr. Jayakar.)

Mr. Satyamurthy:—If it is Mr. Jayakar, it is better, for Mr. Jayakar weighs his words more carefully than Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Satyamurthy next referred to the special claims of Madras which as the oldest province should have learnt lessons in Self-Government well enough from "our superintendent masters." Again Madras at least had no communal problems comparable to the North.

Refuting the charge that they could not defend themselves, he said it was like a Tamil proverb about a mad man who could not get cured of lunacy till he was married and who could not get married till he was cured of his madness. Defence and Swaraj seemed to be related in some such manner.

Concluding, he said every Indian in the Council, official and non-official, including the President, were with him in this demand.

But here he had to resume his seat as the time limit had expired.

DIARCHY CRITICISED.

The Swarajists who followed, criticised diarchy, and Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan compared the Ministers to pictures hung on the steel frame.

A Justicite member supporting the motion expressed gratitude for the benefits granted by Britain, and said another instalment of Reforms granted would be loyally worked out.

The debate will be continued to-morrow.—Free Press.

PASSPORT FOR NABHA MAHARAJA

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY DISALLOWED

NEW DELHI, March 18.

It is understood the President of the Legislative Assembly has disallowed the question by Mr. Ambikaprasad Sinha regarding the grant of passport to the Maharajah of Nabha under sub-clause one of rule 8. The question related to the application by the Maharajah in July, 1925 for a passport and a subsequent reminder in March, 1926. Sub-clause one of rule eight of the Indian Legislative Rules under which the question has been disallowed runs:

"No question shall be asked in regard to any of the following subjects, namely any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Goverment or of the Governor General-in-Council with any foreign state."—Free Press.

GALA DAY FOR ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

MERRY-MAKING ON HOLI DAY

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Holi was celebrated by Hindu Members of the Central Legislature in the orthodox style. A party was formed consisting of Kumar Ganganadan Sinha, Mr. Gayaprasad Sinha, Mr. Anugrahanarayan Sinha, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. D. L. Chaudhari and others and this party armed with a large stock of vermillion paid house to house visit and after greetings rubbed the powder all over the body, playing havoc with dress and appearance.

It is understood from Pandit Nehru to President Patel, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, all received due attention from this party. All members of the Central Legislature had their part in the affair and each one of them was well given his share of the powder.—Free Press.

TO AVERT COMMUNAL RIOTS

PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED AT BARISAL

BARISAL, March 17.

As a precautionary measure to prevent communal disturbances during the Holi festival, the District Magistrate brought in 102 more men of the East Bengal Frontier Rifles. With a view to averting communal riots the District Magistrate has passed orders under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code stopping all processions and the assembly of more than four persons in the Barisal town for one month.—A. P.

EUROPEANS AND INDIAN POLITICS.

MR. HEARSON ON NEED OF CO-OPERATION

MADRAS, March 17.

"The interests of Europeans are the interests of India," declared Mr. H. F. P. Hearson at the annual meeting of the Madras Branch of the European Association, to-night. He added that it was the duty of Europeans to take some interest in politics, especially in a country like India, where conditions made it difficult to keep up enthusiasm. There were in the country a large number of Indians who were for co-operation with sensible Europeans in constructive political work for the welfare of India, and the European Association should mobilise them into a party.

Sir Alexander Macdougal, who presided, emphatically repudiated the charge that the European Association took sides in the last municipal elections, and testified to the remarkable interest evinced in the work of the Association during the year.

The meeting adopted the annual report and re-elected Sir Alexander Macdougal as Chairman.—A. P.

STRANGE CASE OF ALLEGED MURDER

MADRAS, March 17.

A Calicut corresponden reports a strange case of alleged murder in which a woman a victim of leprosy is alleged to have induced her brother to kill her offering him a reward of fifty rupees. The man at first declined but on receiving one rupee from her went to a toddy shop and took intoxicants. On his returning home the woman repeated her request offering money whereupon he is alleged to have seized a chopper and killed her. The man is in custody.— A. P.

AMITY AND CONCORD RESTORED.

POONA HINDUS AND MUSLIMS MEET TOGETHER

POONA, Mar. 17.

In connection with the Hindu-Moslem fracas which occurred last Monday, Mr. Ball, District Magistrate of Poona convened a meeting of the Hindu and Moslem leaders and advised them to show toleration. The leaders agreed to settle the matter amicably. Among those who attended the meeting were Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale and Nawabshah Rookhshaw Yarjurg Bahadur.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

[CAPABLANCA ASSURED OF FIRST PLACE.

LONDON, March 18.

New York.—Chess champion, Capablanca, whose title is at stake, is assured of the first place in International Chess Tournament for the prize of 2,000 dollars which is not yet finished, but Capablanca with 12 1/2 points cannot be overtaken. Of seventeen games he won seven the other ten being drawn.

Alek Hine and Nimsowitsch are at present level for the second place with nine points each.—Reuter's Special.

ABDUCTION CHARGE PROVED

SENTENCE TO BE PASSED ON MONDAY,

ALLAHABAD, March 17.

In what is known as the Mirzapur abduction case, which is being heard by Mr. Hunter, Stessions Judge, Allahabad, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused on charged of rape, kidnapping, wrongful confinement and house trespass. The sentence will be passed on Monday.—A. P.

ACCIDENT ON N. W. RY.

BOTH LINES BLOCKED.

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, wires from Karachi, under to-day's date:—

Due to the derailment of the engine and nine vehicles of 214 Down goods train at Mirpur Nathelo, on Rohri-Khanpur Section, last evening, both the Up and Down main lines are vlocked. All passengers and mails have to be transhipped, but it is expected that the Up line will be clear by about noon, to-day, and that single line working will be introduced.

There have been no personal injuries hitherto to the staff or to the passengers. —A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SHALLOW DEPRESSION.

SIMLA, March 18.

A shallow depression lies over Sikkim and Upper Burma and has caused local rain in Assam, Southeast Bengal and the Orissa coast. A few thunder-showers also occurred in Tenasserim.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Sibsagar quarter of an inch each, Dibrugarh and Silchar half, Balasore one. The western disturbance remains feeble.

Forecast:—Decrease in Northeast India and few falls in Upper Burma.—A. P.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS REACHED.

HISTORIC SESSION OF T. U. CONGRESS.

OBSERVER'S IMPRESSIONS.

(AN OBSERVER)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

The Trade Union Congress was the scene of many fierce disputes, but much useful work was done, and the Session may, in the future, rank as one of the most important in the history of the Congress. The number of delegates was not large, about 45 in all, but they were fairly representative of the chief centres of Trade Unionism in the country, with the unfortunate exception of Bengal.

With regard to organisation, changes of importance were decided upon in two directions, one concerning the Congress as a national body, and the other the Unions individually. The Congress has rearranged its officials. There are now a Chairman, Mr. Chaman Lall, two Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. Kirk and Bose, a General Secretary, Mr. Joshi, an administrative Secretary, Mr. Thengdi, two assistant Secretaries, Messrs. Bakhale and Ghate, and a Treasurer, Mr. Ginwalla. Further, there are Provincial Organisers, responsible to the Congress, but acting in co-operation with the Provincial Committees. for Bombay the organiser is Mr. Jhabwalla. There is also a National Women's Organisor, Mrs. Santos Kumari Gupta of Calcutta. Finally, there was established a "National and International Negotiations Committee", consisting of the Chairman and two Secretaries, with Messrs. Goswami, J. Nehru, Joglekar and Bharucha. This Committee, which possesses only advisory powers, will deal with the International relations of the Congress, which are now becoming very important, and with its relations with other national bodies, apart from the Government.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS REACHED.

In regard to the Unions themselves, some decisions of importance were taken. The Congress decided in favour of the principle of Industrial Unionism, and a committee is to be set up for the purpose of formulating plans in detail for the amalgamation and federation of rival and overlapping unions, including those which are not affiliated to the Congress. It was decided, in the meantime, to subject Unions which apply for affiliation to more rigorous examination than has been customary in the past, in order to get rid of the suspicion which has in some cases attached to delegates and figures of membership. At this session itself, two disputes arose as to the validity of credentials, and it is to be hoped that in future, in addition to this precaution, the Congress will take the step of appointing a small Credentials Committee, such as is customary at delegate conferences.

It will be seen that the organisational part of the Congress proceedings and decisions alone are capable of having very weighty consequences for the Trade Union Movement. It is clear that those present at this session were imbued with a distinct consciousness that Labour is to be treated as a whole with respect to the rest of the nation, and that we have now got past the period when the interests of sections can be treated sectionally. This may sound strange in view of the course taken in connection with the B. N. R. strike, but it is perhaps in part the demonstration afforded by that strike of the weakness of Labour as a national body, that has led the Congress to take the responsibility of organisation on its own shoulders.

RESOLUTIONS.

In its political aspect the Congress was no less important. The old Trade Union tradition, which has clung to the Indian movement to a certain extent, of political neutrality, was disposed of very definitely by the passing of several resolutions. One, accepted unanimously, declared in favour of the independent political action of the peasantry and industrial workers, and supported the idea of an All-India Workers' and Peasants' Party. Another expressed its opposition to imperialism in general, and advocated as a practical measure of opposition the organisation of solidarity with the other Trade Unions of the British Empire. Others congratulated the Chinese Nationalists generally, and in particular the working class and peasantry, who have played so important a part in the success of nationalism, and protested against the use of troops by Britain in China.

This new development on the part of the Trade Union Congress, and its adoption of a more or less definite political line, is no accident, and is not likely to be reversed or altered. On the contrary, it will probably be continued in the same direction with increasing vigour as the organisation and consciousness of Labour increases. As Mr. Saklatvala pointed out in his remarks to the Congress, Labour is becoming a decisive force in modern politics, and even in India, where it is more backward than in any other industrial country in the world, it can no longer be ignored as a political factor.

PLEA FOR LINKING FORCES.

It is well then that Labour should, even at the risk, as some timid souls at the Congress feared, of making itself ridiculous, express its own political tendency, though it may not yet be in the position to take any very effective action along that line. It is necessary, as the example of Ireland and China show, that the forces of Nationalism and of the working class be closely linked together, otherwise neither can succeed. It has been easy to ignore this truth in this country, owing to the notorious backwardness of Labour, and because of our relative intellectual isolation. But it can no longer be ignored. As this Congress has helped to show, the mighty force, which is latent in the industrial working class, is beginning to move, and move in the right direction.

NO COMPROMISE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RE-ELECTED.

NEW STAGE IN BENGAL P. C. C. AFFAIRS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

At a meeting of the B.P.C. held this evening, Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee presiding, the retiring members of the Executive Committee were re-elected. It was decided to hold the B.P.C.C. meetings in mofussil towns as far as possible and all measures adopted by the Executive Committee arter requisition meetings were confirmed. Mr. J. L. Bannerjee and Mr. Asrafuddin Ahmed Chowdhury were elected members of the A.I.C.C. in places of Sateowripati Roy and Haji Abdur Rashid Khan resigned.

At the outset, Mr. Surendranath Biswas of Mawaripur brought forward a motion to postpone meeting with a view to effecting compromise which fell through, after Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee had explained there could not be any compromise so far as principle was concerned. They were fighting for the defence of the constitution and democratic models of procedure. He tried for a compromise on the appeal of Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar but the Opposition did not move in the matter. About 100 members including 30 Mohammadans attended the meeting.—Free Press.

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL

PEOPLE GOVERN THEMSELVES, SAYS GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Opening the Divisional Conference this morning at the Town Hall His Excellency the Governor referred to the various activities of the Public Health Department and the work of the District Boards in the Presidency Division and the contribution made by the local Government for the improvement of water supply in the villages.

The Governor said: "When I go home in a few weeks' time I shall probably be asked by my people whether I think the people of Bengal are fit to govern themselves. The reply which I shall give to such a question is that the people of Bengal are governing themselves and have been governing themselves for a long time and the question would be intelligible if you ask me: you have been in the country; tell us how are the people of Bengal governing themselves rather than ask me when they are going to do it".

Concluding, he emphasised the importance of the Village Self-Government Act and hoped that they would fully realise its value.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

He referred to the public health scheme recently undertaken by the Government at a cost of 12 lakhs of rupees and said they were doing much better work silently than those representatives who merely throw out budgets and refuse the salaries of Ministers who act as important liason officers between you and us and therefore of great value both to you and us".

ADJUST TO CONDITIONS.

Mr. J. N. Gupta, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in his address suggested the formation of the central board of rural reconstruction with official and non-official representatives and the formation of a farm medical school and medical stores and asked the Government to issue circulars to the District Officers to adjust themselves to the changed conditions and to pay greater attention to what was known as the nation building departments.—A. P.

ALLEGED MATRICIDE.

UBBON ROAD SHOOTING TRAGEDY

BANGALORE, Mar. 17.

The trial of James Hugonin the alleged murderer of his mother in the Cubbon Road shooting tragedy was resumed before Mr. Blake, District Magistrate. Eight more witnesses for the prosecution were examined. Inspector Roberts deposed that he visited the scene of the occurrence early that day. The accused was arrested at three in the evening on some suspicion caused by the nature of the death. On re-examination he said that there was no unusual procedure adopted in investigating the case.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Rama Rao, who conducted the post mortem examination said that the wounds were due to gunshots. Pellets and pieces of metal were recovered from the wounds. The deceased had taken some food about two hours before her death. Except for the flabby condition of the heart all the organs were in a normal condition. There was no appearance of disease in the body.

SERVANT MAID'S DEPOSITION.

The servant maid of the deceased said that she had been living in an out-house of the bungalow. She went to see a play on the night of the death and returned about 4 a.m. She woke up at 6 a.m. and went to wake up the deceased whose room was closed and she could obtain no reply to her calls. She sent a boy to the accused who came and opened the bolt and found his mother dead. The police were sent for immediately. The accused and his mother were on good terms. The accused was in love with Miss Rowlett. The latter came to the bungalow for breakfast and tea a few days before the death.

Other witnesses stated that they heard a noise resembling a tyre burst or a rifle shot at about 10-30 at night, coming from the direction of the bungalow.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

WASTEFUL METHODS OF EXPENDITURE.

(BY MR. MAHOMED BALUCH M.L.C.)

II.

The total estimate for the whole scheme is 18 cores of rupees. During the last four years Rs. 5,57,58,000 have been already spent, and for the year 1927-28 the demand of Rs. 2,27,47,000 has been granted in the teeth of great opposition. Nearly half the amount will be spent within 5 years and the period of work is calculated to be 10 years. But, uptill, now, I think, very little solid work has been done, and only preparations have been made. If the preparations cost about half the estimated amount, I ask in all seriousness will the remaining amount be sufficient for the real work? This is a question which must confound many. I am afraid that the expenditure will go beyond the estimate and I have vehemently raised my voice against this in the Council. Every year expenditure, seems to me beyond the estimate, and I cannot say whether the highly paid experts give or are able to give exact figures which we can understand. If one estimate is given and the amount spent is more than that, then I think it is nothing short of deception practised on the tax-payers. People naturally have reason to doubt actions of Government, especially when they have exposed the ryot to heavy losses in such big schemes viz., the Reclamation work and the Industrial Housing Scheme in Bombay. I think Government cannot now minimise the fears by smooth and sweet words, but they should take the public into confidence by giving them some control over the execution and the finances of the scheme.

Take the case of buildings only in the Lloyd Barrage circle. I think about 16 lakhs were estimated to be spent on them, but upto now I think Rs. 21 lakhs have been already spent, and there is demand for more buildings.

EXTRAVAGANCE ON ESTABLISHMENT.

There is no branch of this scheme, where, in my opinion, extravagance is checked. Special tools and plants have been ordered without, in my opinion, due consideration. I shall not be surprised if some tools are not found suitable and will be rotting while some have been sent for much in advance of their real use causing loss in interest. This is all, I presume, due to the inexperience and ignorance of the officers. As far as I find and according to my view, not a single man is experienced in Barrage workk, because most of them have been recruited from the Bombay Provincial Service, and no one had previous experience of such a gigantic work. In some cases raw recruits fresh from colleges have been put in charge. They are in my opinion, instead of being a help, to some extent impediments in the way of progress. Before they do any substantial work they are required to be trained at the cost of public funds. If Government in my opinion had cared for the work, they would have sent for more experienced engineers from the Punjab and other places.

SWARM OF HIGH SALARIED OFFICIALS.

There are 5 circles, each under the charge of a Superintending Engineer, drawing about Rs. 2,000 per month. Besides, each of them gets in addition some special allowance and passage money for going "home." What work they are doing is to me somewhat a mystery. In all other circles, exceptng the Lloyd—Circle at Sukkur, only ordinary work of excavation is now being carried on and in my opinion, the services of a big highly paid officer are not required for such work at all. Will not, I ask in all earnestness, one Superintending Engineer be sufficient to supervise the whole work throughout? The rate-payer is inflicted with a chief Engineer who is above these five superintending engineers. His duty is to sit in Karachi and supervise the work. What a huge joke it is at the cost of poor rate payers! This gentleman, the Chief Engineer draws Rs. 3,000 per mensem besides allowances and passage money. His staff costs about Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs per annum. This in my opnion is sheer waste of money. No Government on earth I think should tolerate such heavy expenditure. But in India I think unfortunately the alien Government has no scruples about milking mercilessly the Indian cow. This high cost does not cease here. Each circle is again divided into twenty-two divisions; each division being in charge of an executive Engineer who has got under him assistant engineers, upper subordinates, lower subordinates and regiments of clerks and peons. This kind of staff is so far as I think maintained to supervise only excavation works and the buildings which are being built for them in various places throughout Sind. In the Lloyd Barrage circle, there are separate executive and assistant engineers for every small work. For thirty miles of railway line, there is one separate executive engineer with some assistants under him. This railway so far I know only carried stones from quarries to the place of work.

UNBUSINESSLIKE.

There are three quarries in all, and there is a separate executive engineer, whose duty it is to supervise taking out of stones from quarries. This way for every little work a highly paid executive engineer is appointed, and every engineer must have a large staff and assistants under him. Thus the establishments alone devour a very large portion of the total estimated amount. Upto the end of the year 1926-27 the total money spent on establishments is Rs. 83,39,538 while the total amount spent on real works is about 1,60,00,000 excluding land purchased and special tools and plants which have been sent for from England. Nearly 50 per cent in my opinion is being spent on establishments. I think, no businessmen will allow more than 10 per cent. on any work to his architect and supervisers living in any part of the world. The Bombay Government is I think the only exception.

I have tried to mention very briefly all the facts which I had observed during my visit to the Lloyd Barrage Works, and have written about some of the weak points as I think for the information of the public. I tried my best to raise a discussion about this waste in the Legislative Council, and emphasised that a committee of enquiry should be immediately appointed to scrutinize the whole scheme, and its finance. But, I failed there, because there was no support from my own brothers. Now, it is for the public to agitate about this question.

FURTHER EVIDENCE

BANGALORE, Mar. 17.

Mrs. Gordon giving evidence to-day in the case against James Hugonin said she had dinner with the deceased on the night on which Mrs. Hugonin died. The witness went to sleep rather early and was slightly disturbed by a noise. The next morning the witness heard the accused saying "mother is dead." The body was found in a sitting posture in a chair and there was a pool of blood on the ground. The deceased had told witness that she felt safer in her new bedroom she because she feared the accused might do harm with a knife which she discovered under his bed. The deceased did not approve of the accused's engagement to marry.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK FOR INDIA.

(Continued from page 8.)

bank should be above all banks. It should be seen that the different kinds of banks do not get any direct controlling power or influence in the management of the Reserve Bank.

5. To make our banking organisation stable and adequate we have to add two kinds of banking e.g., industrial and agricultural. The charter of the Reserve Bank should be wide enough to render possible the development of industrial and agricultural banking.

6. The Central Board should consist of, 14 members as recommended by the Commission. Of these 14, 9 should be elected by the shareholders.

1 Managing Governor appointed by the G. G. in Council.

1 Deputy Managing Governor to be an Indian appointed by the G. G. in Council.

3 Such persons not exceeding three and not being officrs of the Government as may be nominated by the G. G. in Council "from amongst six names of persons who are not members of the Legislature suggested by the Indian Legislative Assembly" to hold office for two years but to be eligible for re-appointment.

It is necessary that the members of the Legislature should have no direct voice nor power in the management of the bank in order to avoid the dangers of political pressure on the bank, but at the same time the Legislature must have an indirect channel to make its voice heard in the management of the Bank and this can be achieved by the arrangement suggested above.

7. It is recognised that one of the reasons for the backwardness of Indian banking is the scarcity of trained bankers. There is no provision in the country for training in banking. An institute for the training of bankers should be brought into existence at once.

8. Indians, twenty-five in number, with necessary qualifications should be recruited at once and sent to England for training in banking at the cost of the reserve bank and on their return they should be appointed in responsible posts.

9. The recommendation to amalgamate the paper currency and the gold standard reserves is sound, and in the interest of monetary progress it should be accepted.

10. As regards the conditions of note issue, there is a general agreement with the proposals of the Commission, but it must be emphasized that for the present it is necessary to provide in the metallic portion gold only (and not also gold securities) to the extent of not less than 40 per cent. of the liabilities. The Bank should of course in normal times, work to a percentage much higher than 40 per cent. minimum; the remaining of these liabilities might be secured in the way suggested by the Commission. No portion of this minimum holding should be held in gold securities, and the whole of its holding of gold coin or bullion shall be held in the Bank's custody in India.

11. The recommendation to adopt a proportional reserve system of note issue is sound. Indian opinion accepts it unanimously. As regards the details of the charter of the Bank—the relation of the bank with the Government, with other banks etc. the country is in general agreement with the recommendations of the Commission.

12. It is desirable to have sound banking legislation with a view to facilitate the healthy growth of banking. It should be noted that India's internal trade which is at least fifteen times as large as the external trade is mostly financed by indigenous bankers. A serious and studied attempt should be made to harmonise native and indigenous methods of banking with banking on modern lines. Unless this is done, India's money market will remain heterogenous and unorganised. This question should be investigated by a committee and attempts should be made to establish a close relation between indigenous banking and banking on modern lines.

AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT.

This is the most opportune moment to introduce a sound comprehensive and thorough monetary reform in India. In the heat of controversy we should not forget the fact that the Currency Commission's recommendations are of far reaching consequence. Let us try to meet the case of the Commission and with a single purpose to place India's monetary system on a sound and lasting basis, let us try to introduce the necessary reform. India does not want to use gold appreciably in active circulation. She wants to economise as much gold as she can. She is keener than her friends in the West to economise gold and it is with this very object that she clamours for monetary reforms. We are all agreed that gold in actual circulation is unproductive and wasteful, and it is with this very object that we want an effective gold standard. We have the same objects in view as the Commission but the Commission wants to achieve it by a system which is not likely to achieve it, whilst the system suggested here is sure to achieve it.

Lastly it may be emphasized that with an effective gold standard and with a Central Reserve Bank having the sole control of currency and credit, India will not immediately absorb an additional amount of gold or create scarcity of gold or upset the gold or silver market, but will be able to economise gold and will thus be instrumental in stabilising the world prices.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

SWARAJISTS SECURE 43 SEATS.

BAD DAY FOR LADY CANDIDATES

CALCUTTA, March 17.

The results of the general election for the Calcutta Municipal Corporation were announced to-day. Of the total number of non-Mahomedan candidates returned, 24 are nominees of the Election Board and eleven of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the rest being Independents. Those defeated include the two lady candidates, one of whom Sreemati Urmila Devi is the sister of the late Mr. C. R. Das. The only seat in this ward has been secured by Rai Ramtaran Banerjee Bahadur, the oldest Councillor of the Corporation. The defeats of Mr. Nripendra Nath Basu, the sitting Councilor and nominee of the Congress Election Board and Mr. A. N. Mullick the righthand man of Mr. B. N. Sasmal have also come as surprise.

The Secretary to the Corporation Election Board for the Congress informs the Associated Press that out of 48 non-Mahomedan seats 41 have been captured by Congressmen and it is possible that of the remaining seven, three or four will join the Congress Municipal Association very soon. It is also understood that at least 9 Mahomedans will work with this body. As 43 will give a majority Congressmen are once again expected to outnumber the Councillors belonging to the other groups in the Corporation of Calcutta.—A.P.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. SEN GUPTA NOMINATED PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, March 17.

The Reception Committee of the Bengal Provincial Conference at a meeting this evening on the recommendation of a majority of District Congress Committees, nominated Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta as President. —Free Press.

ARRESTS FOLLOW ALLEGED KIDNAPPING

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

As a result of the complaint about a Pudukotta student being kidnapped by a secret society, investigations made by the police have resulted in the arrest of several students who, however, have been released on bail.—Free Press.

NEED OF UNITED POLITICAL ACTION.

FUSION OF PROGRESSIVE GROUPS URGED.

MR. S. IYENGAR ON CONGRESS ORGANIZATIONS

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

Disappointment is felt in the Congress circle in the Assembly at the postponement of the session of the All-India Congress Committee convened for next week. A requisition is being submitted to the President of the Congress and the leader of the party in the Assembly urging the desirability of holding at Delhi a meeting of the Congress Committee before the Assembly disperse for the season.

FUSION OF PARTY GROUPS NEEDED.

It is urged by the signatories, who are members of the Assembly as well as members of the All-India Congress Committee, that the work in the Assembly has shown the need for a fusion of all progressive groups into one party and that even though no resolution on the communal question has been reached, it is essential that while leaving that question open, unity of political action is secured. It is suggested by the signatories as a basis for unity that provincial autonomy be granted to each province in respect of work in the legislatures acceptance of office, etc., and that in the Assembly the Gauhati programme be worked as far as practicable. There is also a desire amongst the members to consider the question of reorganisation of Congress work in villages.

MR. SREENIVASA IYENGAR'S NOTE.

In this connection, the General Secretary of the Congress has circulated amongst the members a memorandum by Pandit Nilkant Das, Joint Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, with the resolution of the Working Committee and an introducoryt note by the Congress President on it. In his note, Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar says: That the Congress organisations throughout the country require to be strengthened cannot be gainsaid. That the local and provincial organisations, if not the All-India organisation, should become self-supporting and that the present financial position is unsatisfactory is admitted. A strenuous attempt should, therefore, be made towards reorganisation and Pandit Nilkant Das's suggestion should prove useful in our attempt to face the difficulties, and I suggest that these or similar proposals form the basis for discussion and settlement of an appropriate scheme of reorganisation at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. —Free Press.

ALLEGED OFFENCE UNDER OFFICIAL SECRETS.

RETIRED LT. COMMANDER IN CUSTODY

LONDON, March 17.

Bow Street was crowded to-day at the opening of the case which a detective described as of "extreme gravity" relating to the retired Naval Lieut-Commander Colin Mayers of Barrow in Furness, charged with the offence under the Official Secrets Act, the exact nature of which was not disclosed. The decetive speaking in whisper asked for remand as considerable technical evidence had to be examined. The Counsel for Mayers asked for bail. He declared that Mayers occupied a high responsible position. The Police opposed the bail and the Magistrate remanded Mayers in custody for a week.

According to newspapers Mayers was born in British Guiana, served in submarine sec- months ago to accept position in a well- tion and retired at his own request few known armament firm.—Reuter.

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FAMINE IN ORISSA.

HOPELESS PLIGHT OF PEASANTRY.

GOVT. WATCHING, BUT NOTHING DOING.

Mr. Gopabandhu Das of the Servants of the People Society, Cuttack wires:—

The situation in the distressed areas of Orissa is growing graver day by day. Sometime ago the Government of Bihar and Orissa issued a communique on the subject. They say they are watching the situation carefully. It is mere watching but scarcely anything is being done on an appreciable scale to help the people in their suffering which is becoming more and more acute.

It is to be remembered that last year the three coastal districts Puri, Cuttack and Balasore were more or less affected. Some of the affected parts have been flooded year before last. In a normal year the Orissa ryot lives almost on the verge of starvation. His is always a deficit budget. This has been admitted by Mr. Maddox in his Orissa Settlement Report. A little disturbance in the situation is sure to drive the Oriya peasantry into a serious state of distress and destitution. Suffering is his ordinary lot. His is a life of misery. He has been inured to starvation. He dies inch by inch, and sinks silently. The Orissa public men feel ashamed and humiliated always to talk of 'Flood and Famine'. With their suffering countrymen in distress they have become despondent. This is why no accounts of the distressful condition of the people in the flooded areas of Orissa do not now-a-days appear in the Press. It is no use commenting on statements in Government Communiques; no good criticizing the indifference or callousness of any local officer when we ourselves have not been able to do what the situation demanded.

NON-OFFICIAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Peoples' Famine Relief Committee, Puri, is the only standing non-official body which has given home relief only to a few people in the Puri District. Its work has continued for nearly one year. On an average six hundred people received gratuitous doles for eleven months in two centres besides the casual relief given on sudden occurrences of floods. In addition to gratuitous doles, relief was given to a number of people by employing them in spinning and weaving. At present 350 helpless women are plying Charka in the distressed areas of Puri and the yarn they produce gives fairly wholetime work to 35 weavers. It is to be noted that this time the Committee was averse to giving gratuitous relief but it could not be completely avoided. Doles were given only in extreme cases. Though there was much room for extension of this kind of relief, the Committee was unable to meet the situation adequately for shortness of funds. Gratuitous relief has now been stopped not on account of any improvement in the situation but for the financial inability of the Committee.

The Charka Relief still continues. The work is being run on the Bengal Khadi Pratishtan lines. I am supervising it myself with a small band of devoted workers trained for the purpose. The Committee was impressed with the results so far achieved in this Department of Relief and has given for the continuance of the work the balance of the fund at their disposal, reserving only a small amount for a most serious emergency in future.

With regard to Charka Relief I may say that in the distressed areas of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore, there is ample scope for the expansion of spinning. But those who know anything of Khaddar business are aware of the difficulties with which the work is to be done when the funds available for the purpose are limited, the public indifferent and there is no ready market for the sale of productions. It is needless to say that if no sufficient funds be forthcoming the Charka Relief also in the Puri area will have to be stopped shortly. Mahatma Gandhi invariably mentions the name of Orissa as "the epitome of the distressful condition of our country" and has invariably offered Charka as the chief remedy for the amelioration of this condition. With my experience of full one year in this Charka work as a relief measure I am convinced that if the people of the distressed areas of Orissa can be made to take to Charka permanently, it will go a great way in alleviating their misery and distress.

PADDY HUSKING.

In the mean time I have organised another kind of relief, viz., "paddy husking" under the auspices of "the Servants of the People's Society", Orissa Branch. The Orissa Relief Fund has been started with the funds collected in response to the appeal made by Lala Lajpat Rai in this behalf last year. The paddy husking centres are financed out of this fund. Four centres have been opened two in Puri and two in Cuttack district. A husker on an average gets 3 seers of Cuttacki (105 tolas) of rice in a week besides the chaff and small broken particles of rice worth 2 annas. This relief seems to be popular. Poor women take to it more readily than to spinning.

All able bodied men of the village have gone out to Rangoon, Assam, Calcutta, Jamshedpur and other distant labor centres, leaving behind only the females, children and the aged. The people cry for remission of rents and chaukidary tax but it has so far been a cry in the wilderness. The harvest season has been just over. Harder days are coming. Rice is gradually becoming scarce in the affected parts. I find it very difficult to get paddy for the husking centres. In a few days there would be scarcity of water in several of these areas to add to the misery of starvation. God alone can help my ill-fated suffering people in this hopeless plight.

CORPORATION BANQUET TO THE GOVERNOR.

Photo—"Rembrandt."

FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE BANQUET GIVEN IN HONOU[redacted]CELLENCY THE GOVERNOR BY MR. RAHIMTOOLA CHINOY, THE RETIRING PRESIDENT OF THE COR[redacted]PAL HALL O N WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY

NEED FOR INQUIRY.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:

The Matheran Steam Tramway ought to come in for a good deal of public criticism owing to the way in which the Railway is being worked under the present management. Now that the Matheran season will shortly run in full swing the question ought to hold public attention. On close personal enquiry I have come to know that not much headway has been made along the path of progress in any direction since the days of its introduction and on the contrary the little town of Neral which was prosperous prior to the introduction of the Steam Railway has become the poorer for it, hundreds of poor manchil bearers, horse-suppliers and porters of various discription have lost their employment. Employment being scarce these poor tribes have melted away somewhere and to-day Neral wears an appearance of a deserted little village with a few shops here and a few delapidated houses there. I have heard people yearning for those palmy days when business was very brisk for these poor but industrious class of porters.

Has going up to the hills been rendered quick by the introduction of the Railway? Absolutely not. The Manchil-bearers and ridding horses can even to-day take us up the hills quicker than the Steam Tram and again that too at a time and on dates suitable to us all throughout the year.

The Railway has also been introducing arbitrary measures for satisfying its own motives at the cost of the travelling public. On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays when the travelling public count in large numbers there are evening trains runs, which have no lower berths at all but only upper ones which cost each one of them Rs. 5-8 as against Rs. 2-4, for lower ones which entails great hardship upon the middle class and especially families. On Monday, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays there are evening trains only and no morning trains. Again, accidents are of frequent occurrence and matters have gone to such an extent that even couplings break and the bogies run down the hill owing to disconnection.

FORMATION OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WORK OUT DETAILS.

Representententatives of all the important banking concerns in India met together on Thursday afternoon in the Imperial Bank buildings to discuss the formation of an India Institution of Bankers. There was discussion on it and those present fied their approval of the idea. Committee was appointed to work tails of the scheme.

The following banks were repr at the meeting:—The P. and O. Cooporation, the Imperial Bank sia, the National and City Bank o York, the Netherlands Trading the Union Bank of India, Messrs. lay and Co., the Chartered Ban dia, the Mercantile Bank, Lloyd the Bombay Provincial Co Bank, the Punjab National Bank, Thomas Cook and Sons, the Centr of India, the Bank of India, the A Bank and the Imperial Bank of I Sir Norcott Warren, Managing nor of the Imperial Bank of India, ed. Sir Norman Murray spoke words explaining to the gatheri pose for which the conference ha called and as it was generally agre

INDO-CH[redacted]UNITY.

JOINT DECLARATIO[redacted]SSELS CONGRESS.

(From Our [redacted]pondent.)

The Indian and Chinese delega[redacted]g British Imperialism on two of the Brussels Congress make the fol[redacted] vital fronts China may receive ac- joint declaration:

For more than three thousand [redacted]pport in her present struggle, and the people of India and China are [redacted]l victory of both people may be by the most intimate cultural ties. the days of Buddha to the end o Mughal period and the beginning o tish domination in India this friend tercourse continued uninterrupted.

After the East India Company h intrigue and force, secured its firm the greater part of India, the English gan looking for new sources of revenue d new markets. They not only introduced poppy cultivation into areas where food had previously been grown, but also thrust Indian opium on the unwilling Chinese people by force of arms. Since that infamous Opium war of 1840-45, Indian mercenary troops have been sent again and again to China in support of British capitalist brigandage in that country. For 87 years Indian troops have been permanently stationed as policemen in Hong-Kong, Shanghai, etc. Time and again they have been used to shoot down Chinese workers and have thus created ill-will in China against the people of India. Even as we make this declaration, Indian troops are again on their way to China in an attempt to crush the Chinese revolution.

With the strengthening of British Imperialism, India was cut off more and more from intercourse with China, and in their cultural and intellectual isolation, the Indian people have now become completely ignorant of the condition of China.

It is this extreme ignorance that makes it difficult to-day to organise effective means of preventing India's money and man-power from being used for the enslavement of the Chinese people. We consider it urgent and essential that active propaganda should be carried on in India to educate the people regarding China and to arouse them to the necessity of immediate action. We must now resume the ancient personal, cultural and political relations between the two peoples. Imperialism which in the past has kept us apart and done us so much injury, is now the very force that it is uniting us in common endeavour to overthrow it.

We trust that the leaders of the movement will do all in their power to coordinate their struggle with that of the Chinese people so that by simulta[redacted]

A TRIPLE ENTENTE.

[redacted]ollowing is a declaration made by [redacted]ish, Indian and Chinese delega[redacted]

[redacted]the British, Indian and Chinese delegations consider that the task of all working-class forces in Imperialist countries is:

(1) To fight for full emancipation side by side with the national forces in oppressed countries, in order to secure complete independence wherever such national forces so desire.

(2) To oppose all forms of coercion against Colonial peoples.

(3) To vote against all credits, naval, military and air for the maintenance of armed force to be used against oppressed nations.

(4) To expose the horrors of Imperialism to the civil and military populations.

(5) To expose Imperialistic policy, in the light of the working-class struggle for freedom.

IN RELATION TO THE IMMEDIATE SITUATION IN CHINA.

(1) We demand the immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from the Chinese territory and waters.

(2) We urge the need of direct action, including strikes and the imposition of the embargo to prevent movements of munitions and troops either to India or China and from India to China.

(3) That estimates relating either to

mittee's final proposals are ready all the banks will be addressed and invited to attend a public meeting for the formal inauguration of the Institute. It will thus be seen that the formation of the body is only a question of time and India will in the near future have her own Institute of Bankers.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

PRESIDENT ASKED TO RESIGN.

"At its budget meeting held on the 15th of March 1927, the Sholapur District Local Board has passed a resolution disapproving the administration of its President Mr. S. P. Ligade during the last two years, and has requested the Commissioner, C. D. to exercise his powers under Section 31 of the District Local Board Act to remove him from his office in case he does not resign within 8 days."

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

DISTRACTED MOTHER'S APPEAL.

Jerome Miranda of Kole Kalian, lately working in International Correspondence School, Bombay, is missing from home and office from Saturday the 12th instant. The dress he wore last was—"grey flannel trousers and white coat." His features are dark, shallow face, and he is lean and tall. He stammers a little while speaking. If anybody on seeing him or knowing his present whereabouts informs his mother c/o. Joseph F. Miranda No. 9 Bell Lane Fort, Bombay (Tel. No. 20471) immediately she will be deeply indebted to him or her. His mother and brother are much grieved and distracted to learn this shocking news. If Jerome reads this, his mother affectionately and lovingly implores him to see her, return and at least wish her good-bye if he has resolved to enter into a religious

[redacted]UBORDINATE JUDGES

[redacted]Correspondent).

[redacted]THANA, Mar. 16.

[redacted]nnon, I.C.S., the Ses- [redacted]na was "At Home" this [redacted]ordinate Judges of the [redacted]a Districts, who had [redacted]ay in connection with [redacted]erence, and to the mem- [redacted]a Bar. The guests were First Class Court Hall. [redacted]ved of its usual grave at- [redacted]ed a gay and lively ap- [redacted]st those present were the [redacted]n:—

[redacted]ana, the Assistant Judge, [redacted], 1st Class Sub-Judge, [redacted]r, S.C. Sub-Judge, An- Sub-Judge, Dahanu; Mr. Kalyan, Mr. Masta- (Panvel; Mr. Joshi, Asst [redacted]nvel; Mr. Jadhav, [redacted]di-Murbad; Mr. Vaidya, [redacted]; Mr. Gupte, Sub-Judge, [redacted]pande, Sub-Judge, Pen- First Class Magistrate. [redacted]o, Resident Magistrate,

[redacted]remony of the new build- [redacted]waji Maratha Boarding will be celebrated on the hands of Srimant Sardar Samsher Jung Bahadur of also to be presented with [redacted]e Nandgaon Municipality [redacted]ocal Board, Nandgaon Ta- Secretary requests all in- [redacted]ater to be present at the

ELECTION CAMPAIGN ENGLAND.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S ATTACK ON LABOUR PARTY.

PARLIAMENT OR JUNTA?

The Earl of Birkenhead, speaking in mail week at his native town of Birkenhead, said the enemy by whom we were confronted to-day was the Labour Party, and the real strength behind that party was the driving power of the extremist element. The responsible leaders of the Labour Party counted for nothing.

Turning to our policy in China, Lord Birkenhead said it must be to support neither the North nor the South, but to leave China to work out her own internal problems while we concentrated upon plain and indisputable British interests. What did the Labour Party do? They went behind the British Government with a degree of insolence which no party in our history had ever shown. They entered upon private negotiations with the section which was known to be animated and largely controlled by the bitter enemies of this country through their Soviet emissaries. What would have been said of any British Government which had flinched from its duty? To do Mr. Ramsay Macdonald justice, if he had been Prime Minister he would have done exactly what the Government did.

Great lawyers had pronounced that the General Strike was against the law and the constitution of this country. "It is our purpose," Lord Birkenhead declared, "in the legislation which we contemplate to make it evident that those who take part in the organisation of a general strike hereafter are participating in a criminal conspiracy against the State. Within the short period of a fortnight, aided by society alone, the Government broke the greatest menace to our liberties with which we have been confronted since democracy was established."

MR. COOK IN MOSCOW.

The leader of the coal strike intended to smash the coal industry, and was sent beforehand to Moscow to place the first nail in the coffin of the greatness of the British people. Had this madness not descended on the extremists of the trade unions this country would now at this moment have turned the industrial corner, and we should have been looking to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the remission of some of those burdens which pressed so heavily upon the individual and industry. These prospects were wickedly and unnecessarily destroyed, and the whole weight lay upon the guilt of a few like Mr. Cook and the weakness of the many like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Mr. Cook had been an honoured even a pampered guest, in Moscow. Why not? He had earned a good reception there. Russia, the country from which we were to take orders, was the country where there was no law, where murders were ordained by subterranean committees, where trade unions were compelled to accept their orders from the revolutionary Government. The new order from Moscow was class consciousness, which meant that there was, and should be, hatred between the different classes in this country.

In conclusion, Lord Birkenhead said: "When the time comes, as it must come, within the next few years, to carry this great quarrel before the people of England, we shall ask them to judge between us and say whether Parliament is still to rule the destinies of this country or whether a small junta, responding to no true British sentiment, is to usurp the authority and powers which we taught the civilised world, and which have proved the constitutional glory of these islands."—"Sunday Observer."

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

PATHE CINEMA

"The Silent Lover", coming to the Royal Opera House to-night gives Milton Sills a part ideally suited to his particular style of acting, that of a sternly-disciplined, hard-riding, quick-thinking young lieutenent of the French Foreign Legion, always ready for "a fight, a frolic or a flirtation," like our own famous Marines. More than that—the hero has not one but three romantic problems to solve during the action of the exciting drama, the first, which costs him his good name in the world of diplomacy; the second, a one-sided infatuation which all but ruins him in Africa, and the third, a beautiful and unexpected climax to a series of absorbing misadventures. Skills entered heart and soul into the interpretation of the rash and reckless young Count Tornai debauched by Paris but cleansed and regenerated by the mighty Sahara, beneath whose shifting sands in the frailties of many an outcast—some with the man's bones beside them, others with naught save his evil genius, left behind when, reclaimed and glorified, he steps back into his own world triumphant.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Films are sometimes even better than books, and such is stated to be the case with the screen presentation of A.G.M. Hutchinson's modern classic, If Winter Comes', which is due for release at the Empire Theatre during the coming week. Percy Marmont, Ann Forrest, Margaret Fielding, are among the names appearing in a strong cast, and their inclusion indicates that the opinion of the critics, that it is the finest and best acted, the most poignantly moving and dramatically thrilling film of the present time, must be true. Made in England, where the story is laid, it adheres closely to the novel, but explains it much better than mere reading could do. A Pathe Gazette is the only other item on the programme, and an extra show is being given on Monday afternoon, that day being a holiday.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

Robert Hitchens' wonderful desert love story. "The Voice from the Minaret", featuring that great emotional actress Miss Norma Talmadge, is to be transferred to the Empress from the Empire this week. The acting right through is wonderfully convincing, and the artistry of the production is another factor which ensures its popularity, while it also has a portion of the story laid in Bombay before it moves on to Damascus. Buster Keaton is also on the programme in "Hard Luck", and the timings are similar to those at the Edward Theatre.

EDWARD THEATRE

A rather unusual story forms the subject of the drama being presented at the Edward Theatre starting from to-day. A six-part drama, it deals only with one night, but in it Harry Peel manages to cram in sufficient adventure to satisfy the ordinary human for the natural course of their lives. Starting with a rescue of a young girl from drowning, or rather suicide, it leads on to three fights with ruffians a burglary, the discovery of a murdered, and finally to happiness for everyone concerned most vitally with the plot of the story. And it is appropriately termed "Th. Adventure of One Night." "Cupid's Elephant" sounds interesting enough as a comedy. Saturday and Sunday offer five showings each. Monday four and the rest of the week three.

GAIETY THEATRE

"Circus Days", a picture with all the glamour of the circus and a very human story thrown in for full measure, is the attraction at the Gaiety this week, and when one mentions that Jackie Coogan is the principal star, that he sells ices, does many dare-devil stunts on horse back, saves an old clown and his beautiful daughter from starvation and brings his mother into a comfortable home, it will be difficult to keep the kiddies away, and even the grown-ups. A two-part comic, "Trouble all the Way", completes the programme, which has four showings on Saturday, Sunday and Monday and three on the remaining days of the week.

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WELLINGTON CINEMA

"Women Who give" Reginald Barker's latest Metro Production in 8 parts which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Tahato) to-night and this week, is the season's most thrilling story that deals with seafaring men and their wives and sweethearts who patiently await the return of their loved ones who go down to the sea in ships. It is an adaptation from that famous classic "Cape Cod Folks" by Sarah P. Maclean Greena, and a most impressive cast is engaged to play the leading roles. The two prominent feminine characters in the photo drama are played by Barbara Bedford and Renee Adoree two particular favourites of the motion picture fans of Bombay Robert Freezer enacts the male role. Then there is Frank Keenan who needs no introduction on the whole it is a thrilling sea story.

WEST-END CINEMA

"Take It From Me" is Reginald Denny's funniest picture. Take that from me.

The Universal Jewel production comes to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema (New Charney Road).

Adapted from the New York musical comedy success of the same title, the picture has all the dash and breeziness of the stage production.

Starting with a bang as Denny, as an extravagant young heir sinks the last dollar of his inheritance on a horse which just can't win first place, the picture moves rapidly from one comedy situation to another. It is all plausible comedy too, however, frantastic it may seem, for every ridiculous situation is lgically accounted for, and one's credulity is seldom taxed.

It is another instance of why Denny has become so popular. His stories are barely perceptible exaggerations of what might happen to any adventurous young man with a great gift for getting himself into difficulties and the humanness of his pictures appeals to all of us.

The picture displays many scenes rich in pictorial beauty and splendor in addition to the comedy. Then there is always Blanche Mchaffey, as comely and charming an ingenue as ever appeared before the camera.

A capable supporting cast of comedians, including Lee Moran, Ben Hendricks, Jr. Ethel Wales, Lucien Littlefield, Jean Tolby and others, contributes its share of laughs to the enjoyable picture.

William Seiter directed the production from Harvey Thew's adaptation of the musical comedy by Will B. Johnstone and Will R. Anderson.

PRECIOUS CINEMA

There is no city in the World perhaps, the mention of which brings so much to the mind of the average person as Paris. Mystery, Romance, Adventure and Intrigue have always been synonymous with the magic name Paris. Since immemorial many unthrealling and adventurous scenes have been, enacted in its famous Latin quarter. Its very thought pictures in one's mind scenes of beauiful models, romantic artists and cure free Bohemians with an undercurrent of crimes here and there. It is this picturesque setting which furnishes the locale for Maurice Tourneur Production

"While Paris sleeps
which comes to the Pr
mington Road) to-nigh
which deals with the r
life of Paris famous a
programme includes
"Dandy the Heir", a
lix grabs the grub"
weekly Review.

MIDGETS' FAREWEL ENGAGE

Two performances to
day and one on Sun
visit to Bombay
perial Midgets and
mo, after which they a
Calcutta for a short s
touring in India. Bomb
good show will undou
good welcome, and ther
the remaining few nigh
change from the ordina
sion of further bumper

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celsior Theatre, more especially as there seems no likelihood of a return visit. Next Friday at 6 p.m. there is to be a Harindranath drama, while for the rest of the week a cinema programme including "The Ordeal," which is based on a story specially written by the eminent British playwright and novelist W. Somerset Maugham, and featuring such excellent stars as Agnes Ayres, Conrad Nagel, Clarence Burton, Edna Murphy, etc., and dealing with a wonderfully gripping domestic problem of a girl who was forced into marriage for love of her brother and sister and the ordeal which she goes through before finally finding happiness, is the main offering. A topical entitled "The Lights of London" and a two-part Fox comedy, "Circus Pals" complete an attractive programme.

ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENT

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya has made his mark in Bombay as an actor of no mean ability. He has already appeared with his gifted wife, Shreemati Kamaladevi in three Variety Programmes at the Excelsior Theatre. He will present his wonderful play "Abu Hassan" a play full of tone, fun and true beauty, [redacted] 25th of March, for the first time bay. The play will be repeated 26th, 27th and 28th March, and w be surprised if the whole of Bo mours for a few more of the sam mance. It will be on Arabesque ful and studied colour, schemes, and popular music, and two drea The play which is from the Arabi is entitled "Abu Hassan" or " per Awakened" and is a delightf three acts. Mr. H. Chattopadhy play "The Sleeper Awakened." which he has already caught the the South eight times, by now. that Bombay will not miss it.

A FLIRTING WIFE.

The Social Pictures Corporation congratulated upon the enviable su have attained in their very first the social film entitled 'A Flirtin which depicts on the screen the t young wife who borrows her fashion and coquettry from re so-called rubbish novels, falls a the villany of one Barrister Ba and is at last saved from being c ruined by the joint efforts of he ing sister Indira and her husba wasrao. The outstanding feature film is its wonderfully clear phot such as was hitherto unfortun yet found in any Indian film s which Mr. Vishnu B. Joshi who graphed the Flirting Wife, a rightly considered the expert Ca in the whole of India, must be paid a sincere tribute of high praise. Mr. Phatak, the celebrated actor of the Lalitkaladarsha Dramatic Co. takes the leading role of Barrister Balmukund, while Mr. Aundhkar, the popular female-actor and author of "Bebandshahee" the very popular play of the Maharashtra Natak Mandali, acts as Vishwasrao the hero. A regular galaxy of Indian Beauties, the Misses Durga, Kamala, Hamsa, & Gulab play the prominent female characters. The story of the Flirting Wife has got a very high moral—Viz., that excessive love of Fashion in the feminine sex is sure to result in degeneration of the fair sex and in the complete ruin, both financial and moral, of both the sexes. There is not a single indecent or obscene scene in the whole picture for which the producers must be thanked and as such, the Flirting Wife may safely be recommended even to people of very high taste and culture. It is expected that the Flirting Wife will draw crowded houses every night at the Cinema Majestic in Girgaum from to-day. Patrons of the Majestic Cinema are therefore requested to book their Seats early to avoid disappointment, as a very rush is sure to fall on the Box office to see the Flirting wife.

WOMEN HELP WOMEN

WORK OF THE ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY

A meeting of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society (Bristol branch) was held in the C.M.S. Hall, Park Street, Calcutta. The Archdeacon of Bristol presided, and Miss Mary Sorabji was the principal speaker.

The Archdeacon said that the Zenana Missionary Society touched a very vital spot in missionary work. It was a great thing that the women of England should help the women of other nations. The influence of women was rising everywhere, and in the Zenanas of India the influence of women would have much to do with the destiny of India. If then, in the homes of India' swomen the good influence of such a society as the C.E.Z.M.S. was felt much would have been done for the future goood of the country.

Miss Mary Sorabji spoke of the work of the C.E.Z.M.S., saying that when the women of India had been won to Christianity the heart of India woud be touched. Family affection in India was, perhaps, stronger than in many countries in the world and when at last, through the influence of Christian teaching the mothers taught their little ones the truth of the Gospel, the essential thing to bring about the establishment of Christianity, would been accomplished? The work of the ty was educational, industrial, me-, and was now beginning social welwork.

e speaker gave a graphic account of terrible circumstances surrounding the widows of India. It was to change conditions that the women of Engwent out to India and worked in the nas. The death rate of India's wo- and children was appalling—five s as many women as men died every from consumption in Calcutta.

OMBAY MILL WORKERS

EDUCTION FOR SPOILED CLOTH

e following question was asked in the ay Legislative Council:—
. Syed Munawar: Will Government eased to state—
whether they are aware that the e mills in Bombay have a practice of g over spoiled cloth to the workers; if so, the average amounts of deduc- made on this account from the workages from each mill;
what steps they propose to take in natter?
e Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: e request of the Government of India abour Office is making an inquiry into tions from wages and payments in t of fines. It is expected that the mation required by the Honourable er will be available when the results ublished.

UNIVERSITY BYE-ELECTION.

MR. KELKAR'S APPEAL TO VOTERS

Addressing the voters for the University constituency, Mr. N. C. Kelkar writes as follows:—

"My friend Prof. V. G. Kale who is a candidate for the Bombay University constituency, has, in my judgment, the best claim on your vote. His long connection with educational institutions in this and other presidencies, his expert knowledge of political and economic problems and his rare and intimate experience of industrial and economic conditions of the Presidency will be a great asset to the popular side in the local legislature. The time at Prof. Kale's disposal to meet his friends and supporters has been very limited and in all possibility he has not been able to see them all personally. But his qualifications are so widely known that I have not the least hesitation in recommending him to their attention.

SILVER JUBILLE OF HARDWAR GURUKUL

HARDWAR, March 17.

e crowds were present at the Guru- Jubilee, when sermons and lectures delivered on the necessity for giving e caste system and encouraging inter- marriages. One of the speakers urged bdul Rasheed should not be executed, pardoned, notwithstanding his great in view of Swami Shradha- mission of goodwill and peace. suggested also that the only proper to the murder was that Hindus should more ecective steps than hitherto for ing Mahomedans and other religion-

dit Indra, Mr. Deshabandu Gupta, ublicly relinquished his caste title of a" and many others took part in the tions.

Hindu Sammelan and a Religious ence were also held, the former be- resided over by Babu Rajendra Pra- Patna. 'Mr. Gandhi's arrival is look- rd to with interest. Many other , including the Congress President, pected to be present.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

CONFERENCE TO MEET ON MARCH 19.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHARATPUR, March 17.

All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, mmelan, Rajasthan Hindi Samme- Sampadak Sammelan will be held 19th to 31st March at Baharatpur. es and distinguished visitors from s of the country are expected to he reception arrangements are being Family quarters can be arranged vious information and payments. re requested to attend and send their pieces in advance. The Hindi loving are requested to please inform their to the Secretary Bharatpur.

TENNIS

CONDOR TOURNAMENT

A. C. PEREIRA BEATS SUNTOKE.

The final match of the singles event in the Condor Tennis Tournament was decided on the Y. M. C. A. courts yesterday when A. C. Pereira beat Suntoke of the St. Xavier's College in two straight sets. The latter began well and, coming up to the net frequently, led at 3—1. Playing with characteristic patience behind the base line, the Bandra player wore down his opponent and carried the set at 6-4. The second set was a strenuous affair and though the score does not indicate this Pereira had to play all out to win. Suntoke showed good court craft and positioned well and Pereira was kept running about the court. The latter's placing, however, was really good and this combined with Suntoke's frequent mistakes gave him the set at 6—3.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

"TIMES OF INDIA" BEAT JHANSI.

Friday being a holiday, a large crowd turned out to witness the two matches down for decision and both provided interesting games, especially the second which was quite the most exciting one of the tournament. In the opening match, the Times were pitted against the European Institute, Jhansi, and beat them by the only goal scored.

Jhansi were unfortunate in losing a man in the first half he having dislocated his wrist. Nevertheless they played a plucky game and it was owing to the excellence of the press half-backs and backs, that they had to retire beaten. Even play marked the opening exchanges and after ten minutes the pressmen obtained somewhat lucky goal when Carey sent in a shot, the ball being deflected into goal off a defender's stick. After the interval, the visitors made strenuous efforts to equalise, but a sound defence sent them back again and again, Edwards and Rodriques being especially prominent and full time arrived with the Times of India still leading.

Times of India 1 goal
European Institute, Jhansi Nil

Times of India: Turner; Lynn and Edwards, Lees, Pereira and Rodriques; D'Burgh, Blake, Powell, Carey and Bhattacharjee.

European Institute Jhansi:—Woods: Hindhaugh and Todd; Isitt, Pope and Powell, Fidgett, Isitt, Inward, Leadley and Vander Velden.

Referees, Messrs. Maloney and Lees

N. W. Rly. Karachi 3 goals.
Bo B. R. A. 1 goal.

EXIT B. B. R. A.

And now came the most thrilling game of the season in which another of Bombay's crack teams made their exit from the tournament. Great things were expected of the B. B. R. A. when they took the field against the North Western Railway team from Karachi. It proved to be one of their off days and they failed to strike from their opponents winning by three goals to one. The Railwaymen had slightly the better of the first half in which a great pace was maintained. Playing together well the visitors' defence were able to hold the B. B. R. A. forwards whose movements generally came to an end at the twenty-five yard line. The railway forwards, however, kept up a steady pressure and a few seconds before the interval Pereira pierced the defence and pushed the ball past Hale into the net. On resuming the game the railway forwards increased the pace and swept down into their opponents' area where several exciting incidents took place. With Hale away from his charge, a goal seemed imminent, but Colin Kelly got there to stop the shot. Midway through the moiety Quanborough got clear away on the right and, passing back from the flag, gave Pereira the opportunity of pushing the ball past Hale into the goal for the second. Not long after this Caesar took a short pass from his centre and got through to beat Hale at close range, this being the third goal. Immediately after the bully the railwaymen swept down again and looked like scoring, but Hale saved brilliantly.

A spell of midueld play was followed by a fast run through by Pereira with Rodgers in hot pursuit. The forward slipped past the goalie, who met him on the circle's edge, but Rodger nipped in at the critical moment and prevented a score. Spilling on the gunners right wing was getting no passes from his colleagues who cocentrated on their inside trio. A sudden burst of speed by them saw Kelly slip through to score the only goal for his side. There was no further change in the score and the B. B. R. A. retired losers of a splendid match.

N. W. Railwty, Karaechi: Abraham, C. Morris and Reuben; Dias, Gonsalves and D'Costa, Quanborough, D'Cunha, Caesar, Pereira and Vass.

B. B. R. A.:—Hale; Gabriel and C. Kelly, Carey, Rodgers and Thomas, Spilling, H. Kelly, Lynn, V. Kelly and Lilley.

Referees:—Messrs. Maloney and Rodriques.

TA-DAY'S MATCH.

4-15 Ajmer vs. Poona Rangers.

The authorities of the Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway have notified that the rate on sugar despatched from April 1 will be one anna six pies per maund instead of six pies on the railway from Jamnagar to Rajkot.—A. P.

The Bombay Chronicle

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POSITIONOF INDIANS IN ARMY.

"MORE IMPORTANT THAN REFORMS."

PT KUNZRU'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

In the course of his speech in the Assembly duding the Army Debates, Pt. Hirdaz Nath Kunzru luid exposition of the Military System of the Government of India. Following are excerpts from the speech.

Mr. President, I beg to move that the Demand under the head Army Department to be reduced by Rs. 1,000.

Sir, the other day, in connection with the general discussion on Budget, I had occasion to refer to the growth of military expenditure with special reference to the speech of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Budget speech of the Honourable the Finance Member who in ominous terms warned us that "only the sternest economy and the strictest vigilance can prevent the military budget from showing a tendency to rise rather than to fall". And the warning contained in his words made us all the more uneasy as it came suddenly. I will not repeat all that I said in this House on an earlier occasion, but I hope you will permit me, Sir, briefly to place the full facts before the House with regard to the growth of our military expenditure.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE THROWN OVERBOARD.

We have to remember, as the memorandum of the Financial Secretary has told us, that we should in the ordinary course of things have saved about 30 lakhs on pay and pension charges. Then we have been told that the making over of the areas round Aden municipality to the British Government would result in some saving in the military estimates. I hope I am therefore correct in saying that the increase is more in neighbourhood of 1 1/2 than in the neighbourhood of 1 crore. Now, the Honourable the Finance Member told us that about 80 lakhs of the increase was due to a greater expenditure on the purchase and manufacture of ordnance and other stores.

The Inchcape Committee asked that the ordnance stores should be reduced from 14 to 8 crores, i.e. by about 50 per cent. We are informed that the Military authorities, after considering the report of an expert committee on the subject, have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to give effect to the recommendation of the Inchcape Committee. That may be so, Sir. It may be unable to reduce the stores any further. But the explanation given in the estimates does not show why, the ordnance stock not being less now than what it was in 1922 and the total value of the military stores being higher than what the Inchcape Committee believed them to be, it should be necessary to increase the expenditure on stores permanently by 80 lakhs a year. I do hope that in the course of this debate we shall received such explanation from the military authorities as will make the subject quite clear.

The other day Government circulated to us a statement showing the extent to which the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee had been carried out. If we consider the estimates for 1927-28 we find that the total number of Officers under all these heads amounts to 540. How is it, then, that after giving effect to the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee, the number of officers now is practically what is was in 1923-24. Is it that while reductions have been egected in the Army Headquarters, increases have taken place in connection with other Department? If so, it is a matter on which the Assembly should be fully informed.

GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE.

While speaking on the subject of the growth of army expenditure I hope I shall be allowed to refer to a subject which is one of considerable difficulty. Even in ordinary times it would have been a bold task to ask me the military authorities to reduce the size of the army, and at present when His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has told us that no reductions whatever are possible, to refer to the subject is nothing short of absolute hardihood. Nevertheless, I venture to refer to the matter, for I wish to show that the opinions that Indians have entertained with regard to the size of the Army are not the products of their heated imaginations but are confirmed to a large extent by the opinions of responsible British statesmen themselves.

SYSTEM OF RESERVES.

I am aware that this House passed a resolution in 1921 laying down that the size of the army in India shall be determined by the needs of India and that the substance of that resolution was accepted by Government. But there are a number of other resolutions, particularly, those dealing with the appointment of Indians to commissioned ranks and the establishment of a Sandhurst, which although passed with the concurrence of the Government of India, have not so far been given effect to which have been rejected by the higher authorities In view of this fact, it is permissible to doubt whether the obpect of the resolutions laying down the conditions which should govern the size of the Indian Army, has been fully accepted by His Majesty's Goverment. The Assembly recommended with the approval of the Government of India in 1921 that we should have a short service system followed by a few years in the reserves. Now this system of reserves has been accepted by His Majesty's Government and is being given effect to. I should like to know whether in view of what Mr. Burdon said in this House in July 1923 the Government of India would assuming the size of the reserve or any other consideration relating to it permitted, seriously think of carrying out the recommendations of the Incheape Committee in this connection.

INDIANISATION.

The next question that I should like to deal with is the appointment of Indias to Commissioned ranks. The Government of India appointed a Committee known as the Military Requirements Committee in 1921 to consider various questions cannected with the army, and if the reports in the newspapers speak truly another committee which was probably a sub-committee of the Executive Council and was presided over by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was appointed to consider the Indianisation of the army. The reports of these committee have not seen the light of day. But the British newspapers some years ago published a summary of their recommendations. I do not know to what extent that summary was correct. But our past experience tells us that they seem to have special opportunities for having access to confidential information. It may herefore be tehat the reports that appeared in the British newspapers were true; and those reports told us that the above mentioned committees between themselves were not merely in favour of accepting the resolutions passed by the Assembly in 1921 but approve of the idea of a substantial annual increment on the analogy of the increments in civil services with regard to the appointment of Indians to the commissioned ranks and of the Indianisation of the army within a reasonable time. If it is so, Sir, then our demand gains considerable strength in view of the fact that both these committees were presided over by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The authorities in England had they observed the convention which was formulated by the Joint Select Committee of the paerliament in 1919, should certainly have given effect to the recommendations of 1921 as the Legislature and Government were of one mind. But so far from anything having been done in the matter. What we have been given is the scheme which proposes the Indianisation of eight units. Now I would respectfully point out to the military authorities that this scheme is wholly insufficient to satisfy the aspirations of India. Indeed it looks perilously like a scheme for the segregation of Indians in the commissioned ranks and must therefore be condemned.

Sir, while I have no objection to due praise being given to British army in Officers and soldiers for work done by them it seems hard that the praise should be given to British army in such a way as to reflect on the valour of the Indian army. If the Indian army is trusted there shoud be no difficulty in allowing Indian troops to replace British troops. Sir, the military question is one of far greater importance than the fuestion of expenditure or the number of posts occupied by Indians. With its ultimate solution is bound up the solution of the suestion of self-government in India. That is why Sir, Mr. Montagu speaking on the third reading of the India Bill said. "Do not deny India Self-Government because she cannot take her proper share in her own defence and then deny to her people the opportunity of defending themselves. "Yet I Submit, Sir that this is the policy that is being pursued at present. It is a policy that has burnt itself into the soul of India. It is a policy that has created far more bitterness than any other policy. Although, Sir, a new member of the Assembly, I venture to think that the House really regards the solution of this question, namely, the position of Indians in the army as one of even more vital importance than that of constitutional reforms (hear, hear), and I do hope that it is from that point of view that Goernment will try to approach this matter.

—A. P.

"OBSTRUCTING MUSLIM EDUCATION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 15th instant your correspondent "Justice" has dealt with the Nigdi case in such a way as to mislead the general public not acquainted with all the details of the case, and create ill feeling between the Hindu and Muslim communities. His letter would, at first sight, give an impression that he has not studied the case properly; and yet it is quite clear that he is not ignorant of the necessary details. Any one wishing to adopt "Justice" for his name, should be above party feeling and communal bias.

The following paragraph of his letter is practically a repetition of the statement made by the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta in reply to questions in the Legislative Council. "I do not wish to enter into the discussion of the merits of either side of the long standing controversy about the forcible acquisition of land in Nigdi and Chincholi villages of the Poona District and its transfer to a Muslim Educational Institution at the cost of a Hindu Educational Institution." I can quite understand his unwillingness to enter into a discussion of the merits of the case, as, if he had attempted it, he would have found that he had no legs to stand upon. The report of the Trustees, read at the meeting, must have been perused by your correspondent "Justice" and he must know that that statement of the Hon'ble Sir Chunilal has been flatly contradicted in the following terms. "The acquisition of a few scattered pieces of land belonging to a private individual was described by him as "the acquisition of on educational institution run by the Hindus". The Hon'ble member has been in possession of all correspondence, maps and documents on the subject, since the 11th October 1923 wherein it was clearly and conclusively laid down that the lease, which was made subsequent to the Trustees' application to Government, was nothing more than an attempt to strengthen the hands of the owner and the Vidyalaya in extorting money from the Muslim Trust."

This extract disposes of the further statement of your correspondent as regards the nature of the land proposed to be acquired. It is a fresh discovery that in what are admittedly a few small scattered pieces of barren land are centered "the hopes and sentiments of the whole Hindu Community." All I can say is that your correspondent seems to have lost all sense of proportion.

It is not surprising that while championing the cause of those obstructing this Muslim Educational work. "Justice" has dealt with the weakest point of the oppositionists; because it is to such matters alone that communal colour can be given. It will interest "Justice" to know that The Mahmodan Educational Society intends shortly to place before the public, though much against its policy, all details of the case which will be in eye opener to him as to the methods adopted by persons for obstructing the efforts of the Muslim Community towards its educational progress, at its own cost.

Justice has fallen foul of the part played by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola at the meeting. The obvious inference is that "Justice" was not present at the meeting and has not read his speech. It was unanimously recognised that the speech was dignified and non-controversial. It merely expounded the real significance of the Land Acquisition Act. The following extracts from his speech will show to all unprejudiced readers how judicially he dealt with the question. "As regards the acquisition of this land, which is referred to in the report, I would only say this, that the issue, in my opinion is a very simple one. Under the Land Acquisition Act the obligation to acquire or not to acquire rests with the Government. The responsibility of the decision whether they were to acquire the land for the purpose or whether they were not to acquire is a matter entirely in the discretion of Government." "Government are bound to hear objections and have to take the responsibility of deciding whether to acquire or not to acquire, but they cannot say that they will not acquire unless the consent of a third party is obtained."

"Our community is entitled to ask Government to do justice. If the decision is against the Muslim community "they will have to accept it." If in their favour, they must get the land, but in my opinion the present policy is unjustifiable because the decision is not taken. Decision must be taken."

It may be pointed out that the Land Acquisition Act has been expressly passed to authorise Government to compulsorily acquire any land which may be needed for a public purpose. The Act provides that the opinion of Government, that any land is required for a public purpose, is final. Government are therefore bound to decide whether they will acquire the required pieces of land for the Muslim Educational Society or not. They cannot ask the applicants to obtain the consent of a third party. Government did decide the question after making all the necessary enquiries required by the statute and come to the conclusion that the land should be compulsorily acquired. A Government Resolution was issued to that effect in April 1923. We are now in 1927 and no action has yet been taken. The Muslim Community are entitled to ask that Government should discharge the statutory duty imposed upon them and declare whether they will acquire the land or whether they will not.

Your correspondent has fallen a victim to the insidious propaganda which has been carried on that the Bombay Government has been very favourable to the cause of Muslim Education. This propaganda had had its effect and the Musulmans have obtained sweet words from Government and hardly anything tangible. Will your correspondent point out what action Government has specially taken to encourage Muslim education? The taste of the pudding is in the eating. Let us examine the result of the so called partiality of Government towards Muslim education. Your correspondent alleges "that every page of the educational records of the Bombay Government during the last 15 years evidences the special efforts made by that Government to push forward Muslim education, some would say, even at the cost of other sections of this Presidency". How these special efforts if any, with which your correspondent is so obsessed, have proved in actual practice may be judged from the following statistics culled from the report of the Director of Public Instruction. With a population of 20 per cent the position of the community in middle High school and colleges is as follows:—

Muslim Education in the Presidency 1923-24..

	Total number	Muslim	Percentage
Middle school	20,815	1,757	8.5
High School	62,727	4,682	7.5
University	8,608	391	4.5

The Muslim community is entitled to ask for deeds in their efforts for the uplift of their population and cannot be contented with words however sweet they may be. Yours etc.,

FAZIL MOORAJ.
Hon. Secretary,
The Mahomedan Educational Society,
Bombay.
157, Chuckla St.
March, 17.

JAMSHEDI NAOROZ CELEBRATIONS

In order to celebrate the great Persian festival of Jamshedi Naoroz festival, the function organised by Mr. Hormasji Ardeshar Dubsah will come off to-day (Saturday) at the Allbless Bag, in the evening. After the Jashanceremony Mr. Agapuri Dowd, the Persian poet will speak in Persian about the Jamshedi Naoroz festival, and the lecture will be interpreted to the gathering in Gujarati by Mr. Dinsha Irani, solicitor. Afterwards Mr. Agashah Behram will recite Persian poems and verses which he will subsequently interpret to the audience in English. The Navjote ceremony of poor Parsi children will also be performed in the presence of the gathering. A dinner will be given late in the evening.

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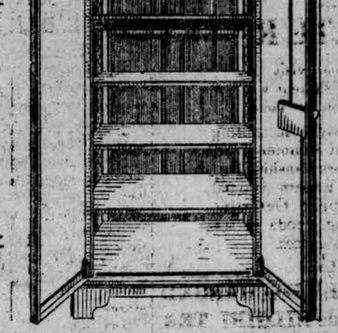

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"CAMOUFLAGE AND DECEPTION".

MILITARY POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

MR JAYAKAR'S SCATHING CRITICISM.

The following is an amplification of the speech of Mr. M. R. Jayakar made in the Assembly on the motion of cut moved by Pandit H. N. Kunzru on the general military policy and expenditure of the Government:

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay City, Non-Mahomedan Urban): I may be forgiven, Sir, if I make a speech which may be regarded as non-expert in its character. I remember, Sir, in Bombay, having been very largely concerned with the education of youth in colleges and schools, the great enthusiasm which we witnessed passing our schools and colleges when the Auxiliary Force and the Territorial Force were constituted in this House years ago. I remember also, coming to more recent times, the great enthusiasm which vailed in our colleges in Bombay, when Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru—no two better persons could have been found amongst Indians—were appointed to work on the Skeen Committee alias the Sandhurst Committee. Day after day—I am mentioning to my Honourable friends something out of my own experience—day after day young men came to see me. I was concerned with their education and had spent a few years of my life in connection with it. They therefore consulted me, "Shall we join the I.D.F.? Shall we join the University Training Corps? Is the British Government really anxious, really honest and sincere in their desire to give us military training?" Day after day, on an average, I may state, Sir, 15 to 20 young men from colleges came to see me.

MR. JAYAKAR'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Invariably my advice was "Do join by all means! I believe that the British Government are this time going to give you a sincere trial. Do join by all means!" Shall I tell my Honourable friends opposite, and I will here make a confession that before I came to this House I used to wonder how these men, concerned with the heartless policy of the Army, must be ogre-ish looking, frightful of mien! When however I came here, Sir, and cast my eyes on them e.g. on the Army Secretary, his pleasant countenance and fascinating smile, I realised that we had not to deal with ogre-ish looking men, but with a policy which made these pleasant-looking men ogre-ish in their actions! To continue my narrative, the result was that one man after another who joined these forces came back to me and said "This experiment is a perfect camouflage." These are strong words, Sir, but they are perfectly well justified. I went into the history of their grievances very carefully. I asked them to state in writing what their grievances were with regard to the policy pursued and got statements from the most responsible of them. I have no time to go into the details mentioned in these statements, but I can say, reviewing them together very briefly at this distance of time, that they were thoroughly convincing that this was not intended to be an honest experiment at all. One such fact was mentioned in the course of this morning's debate by my Honourable friend Pandit Kunzru, namely, the bearing of fire-arms. I hold the view, Sir, that if Government want to train a young man in military matters it is necessary to allow him the use and possession of fire-arms: I may tell my Honourable friends the reason which leads me to this conclusion. If you want to develop a "sense of power" which is after all the military man's best asset in his life, along with self-restraint and self-control, the kind of feeling which Honourable members get when they are driving a large six cylinder car sitting at the wheel, a sense of power and control combined in due proportion which makes the best military officer, an admixture of power, responsibility, control and restraint.

If you, Sir, want to develop in our young man a sense of these qualities you must give them genuine fire-arms. Many of them have come and told me what was pointed out this morning by Pandit Kunzru that to begin with they were given no rifles at all, then imitation rifles, and lastly they were given out of date rifles only for a short time just for the firing period, with the result that these young men fell convinced that Government were treating them, in the name of training with absolute distrust and suspicion.

COMPLAINT TO SIR C. SETALVAD

I am sure that they complained for example to the University authorities under whom this particular battalion was being maintained. I think they complained to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, and I have no doubt that he must have complained to the military authorites. I did not personally complain because I am always anxious to avoid any interference because of the bad names which we public men generally have in Government. But to continue my narrative, every one of these people gave me the same story. Then I visited one of their camps, I was convinced from what I saw and heard that the whole was a deliberate and slow process of killing the self-respect of these young men. I know it is a very grave and responsible charge, but I make it before the Government benchs. "The whole policy was so cleverly devised—small pin-pricks here and there, calculates to injure the self-respect of these youthful and enthusiastic men. I cannot describe to Honourable Members the detailed processes, but it was a most cold and provoking method of small pin-pricks day after day, distributed over various actions the sum total of which was to destroy the self-respect of these young men, and to make them every day conscious of racial inferiority and racial domination. The result was that at the end of about a year of experiment the one thing of which these men were made conscious was that they had more pigment in their skin than they ought to have had. Many of them said to me. "The world has grown so advanced in science. Is there no process by which we could get rid of this quantity of pigment in our skin? If we can do that, we will advance much faster."

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN STATE OF DENMARK.

I say there is something rotten in their system, if Government cannot generate enthusiasm. I remember the time, Sir, when Dr. Paranjpye went on lecturing in the presidency of Bombay, advocating compulsory military training for our youths. I had myself the honour of presiding at such public meetings more than once, and I can assure the Honourable the Army Secretary that as many as two and three hundred young men used to come merely to listen to the scheme, just to find out whether in afforded enough scope for tehm to go-into military training. But the diffieulty today is that the Government restrictions are so carefully framed and the whole system is so ingeniously based on artificial and disguised racial distnctions, that no man with self-respect, who is proud of being born an Indian, can find it easy to work under the system.

"CAMOUFLAGE DECEPTION."

Concluding Mr. Jayakar said: "I feel Sir, that it is not possible for me to convey in foreign language all that I feel on such questions of national honor and dignity. I do hope that the Government have at least the imagination to understand what I feel. If even that is not there, then I say there must be something very rotten in the state of Denmark. I wish Sir, to convey to this House as far as my words can, a sense of my extreme condemnation of the military policy of the Government I will go further and say that beyond the narrow cut which is being debated I would advise them to throw out the whole of the votable part of this entire grant as an of this policy of camouflage and deception which the Government have been pursuing from time immemorial. I feel Sir I have used words strong enough to expressing condemnation but feeble as they may appear. I hope they will induce this House to treat this cut in the only way it deserves."

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING FUND

The following is the list of names and donations to the National Medical College Building Fund till 28th of February 1927:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 14,417, Mr. Ramdas Madhavji Bombay Rs. 1,001, Messrs. Bhaidas Cursondas and Co., Rs. 1,001, Messrs. Perozsha Vakharia and Co., Rs. 501, Mr. Vithaldas Govindji Damodar, Rs. 501, Mr. Chaganlal Nagardas, Rs. 500, Mr. A. L. Khokani, Rs. 500, Messrs. I. G. Gajjar and Co., Rs. 500, Messrs. Hiralal and Krishnalal M. Munshi, Rs. 500, Seth Ramdas Dossa, Rs. 500, Mr. Vithal Purshottam, (2nd Instalment) Rs. 500, Messrs. Khandke Brothers, Rs. 500, Mr. Gajanan Jivabhai, Rs. 251, Messrs. Aboobakkar Abdulrehman and Co., Rs. 251, Mr. Vasanji Morarji, Rs. 251, Messrs. Hirji Nensey and Co., Rs. 250, Mr. Bhujabhai J. Desai, Rs. 250, Mr. R. S. Athavle, Sangli (st Instalent), Rs. 200, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Rs. 151, Mr. V. J. Goragandhi (1st Instalment) Rs. 150, Messrs. K. R. Daptary D. Ferreira and Chandulal V. Devan, Rs. 150, Mr. D. P. Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 150, Mr. S. N. Ranina, Rs. 101, Late Sir L. A. Shah, Rs. 101, Mr. B. D. Lam, Rs. 100, Mr. V. S. Kuvadekar, Rs. 51, Mrs. Putoobai Khanderao Kothare, Rs. 51, Messrs. Vadilal Punamchand and Son, Rs. 51, Mrs. Savitribai Bhatt (through Mr. B. S. Sukhtankar) 1st Instalment, Rs. 50, Rao Saheb B. Mahabala Hegde, Govt. Pleader, Manggalore, Rs. 50, Mr. V. R. Velankar, Sangli, 1st Instalment, Rs. 25, Dr. M. A. Paranjpe, Sangli, 1st Instalment, Rs. 25, Messrs. Batlivala and Kareni, Bombay, Rs. 21, Mr. G. V. Patwardhan, Sangli, 1st Instalment, Rs. 10, Messrs. J. S. Gazdar and Sons, Rs. 10, Total Rs. 23,621.

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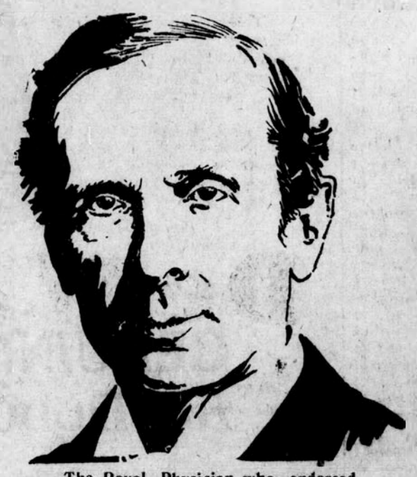

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W.T.C.-3.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Apart from the contention whether the Deccan College, the Premier Educational Institution of Poona, is an institution for sons of richmen or not which the Hon. the Minister in charge so characteristically waved aside as irrelevent, I want to record my protest against the irrelevent speeches made by others at the time. Mere irrelevency is not the only ground for condemnation of K. B. Mansuri's fighting speech. It is an absolutely false suggestion—that the Deccan College shuts out Mohomedans. The institution, as such institutions ought to be, is open to all alike without distinction of class, status, caste or race. In fact many are Mahomedan scholarships given to our students—special by Government and others from endowment funds, etc. For further details and statistics I refer the Khan Bahadur to the College Office which will promtly supply him with every information he wants. I may assure him from my personal knowledge of facts and experience that all his inferences regarding Non-Mahomedan partiality are mere fabric of his own imagination, and lack every basis of truth.

Coming to the second accusation from another Honorable Member that the backward classes can't take advantage of it—I may put the simple question in return of what can they be said to take full advantage? It is certainly not that any special ban is put on these in the admission to the College. The reason why the number of backwards is smaller in the College is that it is, as a class "backward" in education, not comparable to the Brahmins or even the conservative Muslims. Go to any institution and you will have to complain of the same—the same dearth in their number. It is no fault of Deccan College. If the Honorable member meant by his contention that poverty of the backwards prevents them from joining the College, I should request him to broaden his logic a bit more and bring in his complaint the list of all poor men in the Deccan—whether advanced Hindus, Muslims or Parsees. Why emphasize the poverty of the backwards in particular? After he prepares his comprehensive list, he will please attend to the reply to his argument. If poverty is the cause of some people's not joining an institution, the latter clearly is not to be blamed. Mere calling out from the housetops that the Deccan College is too expensive for the poor is no ground in itself to condemn it. You can't have it both ways, you know, an ideal institution and a cheap one. If you insist on that I may only say it is a cheap ideal: and cheap ideals are worse than anything in the matter. And again, Deccan College is not without its provision for freeships, scholarships, including special ones to the backward?

In passing I should like to request our Honorable Councillors not to forget facts clear as daylight in fighting their supposed cause of special interests. It was probably the superfluous zeal to serve their respective communal interests in the aforesaid enthusiastic members that led them to make an attack on the Deccan College from empty sources.—Yours etc.,

C. Y. KALE.

Poona, March 16.

FUTURE OF THE HEDJAZ.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Maulana Shaukatali has in an editorial note of the "Khilafat" of the 15th instant published a statement to the effect that Maulana Abul Wafa and the private secretary of H. H. Prince Yusuf Kamal of Egypt heartily approved of the present anti-Saudite activities of the Central Khilafat Committee and endorsed its policy regarding the Hedjaz.

"On the 14th inst. Sheikh Ebrahim Abdullah Alfazal gave an "At Home" to the above-mentioned illustrious Egyptian guests. I was also present there and had a long talk with Maulana Abul Wafa. He ridiculed the very idea of a republic in the Hedjaz calling it Utopian and impracticable. He also disapproved of the boycott of the Hajj and was in favour of an immediate cessation of this unholy, irreligious and shameful movement.

On reading the above-mentioned statement of Maulana Shaukatali I hastened to verify it and interviewed the illustrious guests in the Taj Mahal Hotel this morning. They were surprised at the statement of the Big Brother. Maulana Abulwafa said that no man of sense or learning could endorse any policy which caused cleavage amongst the Moslems. Sectarian animosities fratricidal feuds were the real cause of the present degradation of the Moslems said the Maulana and he as a lover of Islam and an humble servant of the Moslems could not be a party to any movement which was widening the gulf between two Moslem communities. He said that his visit to India was entirely private of the nature of a pleasure trip and he did not like to be dragged in the muddled politics of the Moslems of this country. He was very sorry that Maulana Shaukatali did not spare him even. He emphatically repudiated having said any thing of what Maulana Shaukatali had attributed to him."

In the end he added that hardly could any Moslem worthy of the name help expressing his satisfaction and pleasure at the promulgation of the law of the holy Quran and the tradition in the land which gave them birth.—Yours, etc.

ISMAIL GHAZNAIR.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

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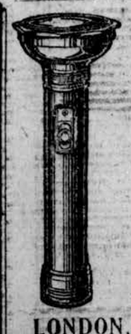

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